

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 346.—VOL. 13.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED 3½D.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE great god Pan is dead, and so likewise the hero M'Manus. The magnanimous bagsman who conspired to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, in company with Mr. Smith O'Brien, and Mitchell, and Meagher of the Sword, has been conveyed to his last resting-place by thousands, not one of whom would have subscribed a silver sixpence to save him from the workhouse. It really seems to be the peculiar property of Irish enthusiasm that it should always be lavished on some unworthy object. Endowed with many noble gifts, the character of that impulsive people lacks stability, judgment, and dignity. For the same reason as Reuben, they fall short of the excellence they might otherwise attain, and thus present themselves in a light painful to their friends, and at which their enemies have too often reason to rejoice. But surely not even the history of Ireland can furnish a parallel to the exceeding folly so recently perpetrated—of offering an ovation to the manes of this Terence Bellew M'Manus, commercial traveller and patriot.

Almost equally absurd, except that it was confined to a smaller number of persons, was the late Orange demonstration at Huntingdon. There it was the notorious Mr. Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough, discoursed excellent nonsense to a party of fanatics, and bewailed the hard fate of Protestant children debarred by a cowardly Legislature from purchasing fireworks. Could it come to pass, he said, that the people of England would ever be called upon to decide whether Louis Napoleon or Queen Victoria should reign over them, the Roman Catholics would be entirely guided by what seemed most likely to conduce to the interests of Popery. He had even the effrontery to affirm that there were more Romish institutions in England than in any other country in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of Rome itself. In Hull, he continued, there were at least 700 children who were being educated in principles of disloyalty to their natural Sovereign, and in whose eyes the Pope was placed high above all earthly authorities. Is it possible that there are two men in England who

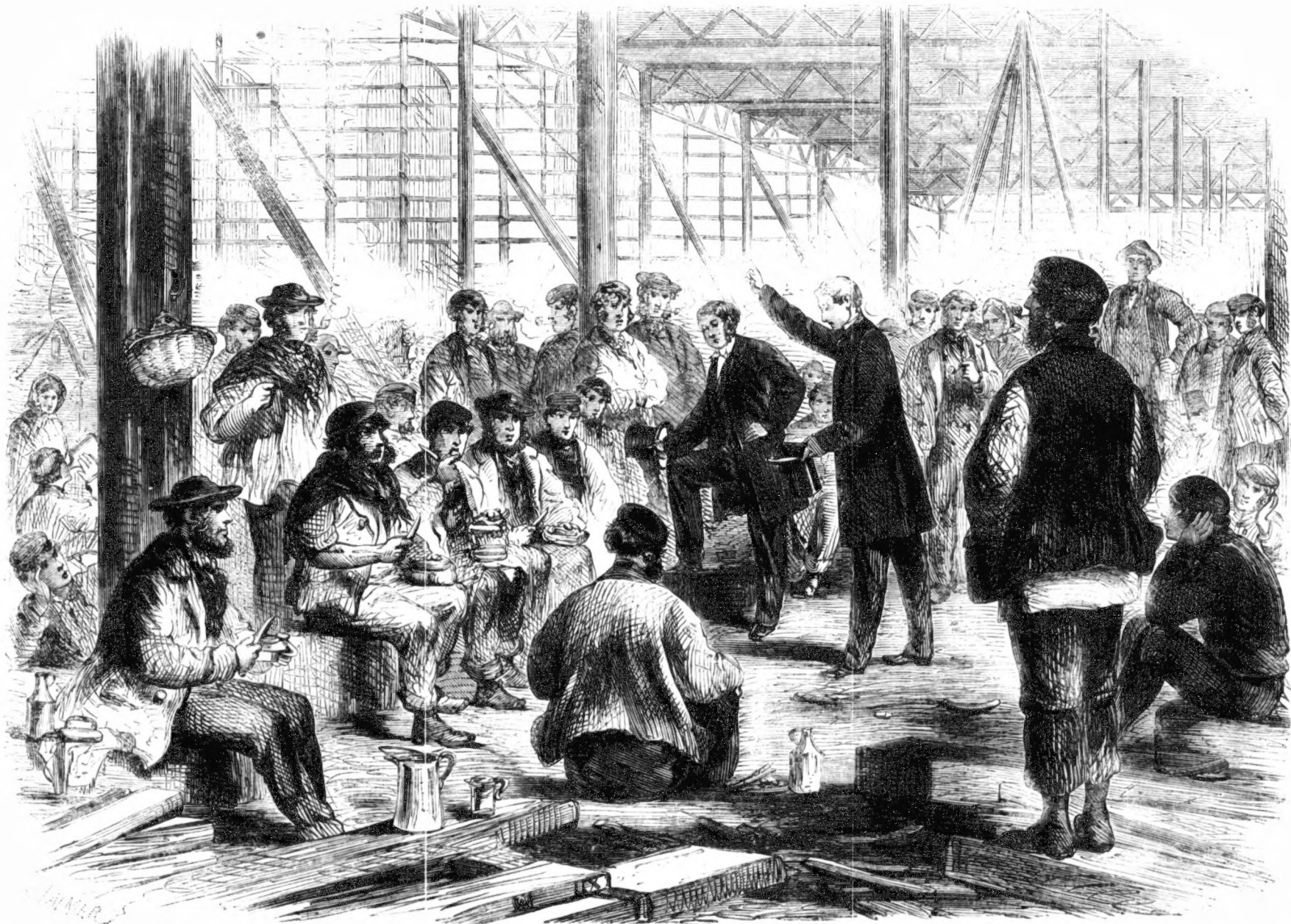
entertain such a calumnious opinion of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects? It is, indeed, passing strange that an audience should be found to listen to such inconceivable fatuity; for it does not appear that on this occasion there was any "substantial fare" provided by the orator.

In a very different spirit were the speeches delivered at the Guildhall, at the great civic banquet to commemorate the re-election of Lord Mayor Cubitt. On that auspicious occasion Righteousness and Peace kissed one another, and every speaker testified to his own conviction of the imminence of war by the earnestness with which he abjured the advent of that terrible calamity. Even the American Minister had nothing to say of this country but what was cordial and flattering. He claimed for his own people a large share in our glories, without even hinting that the rout at Manassas Gap might be attributable to the selfishness of the British aristocracy in delaying to join the Federal camp. Too much stress, however, must not be laid upon postprandial oratory, though it would hardly be unfair to infer, when all the speakers adopt the same tone and the same theme, that there must be some covert cause for such unwonted sympathy. We know, indeed, that Mr. Seward is far less pacific than Mr. Adams, but are willing to make every allowance for the difference of meridian. The Ambassador was addressing gentlemen at a gentleman's hospitable board, while the Secretary of State had no thought but to make political capital out of a feeble remonstrance couched in yet more feeble language. Reverse their positions, and which of the two would be the peacemaker?

Never was a "pacifator" more wanted than at the present moment. The Southern chivalry have again achieved a victory, and the "whippers of all creation"—to borrow their elegant phraseology, derived, no doubt, from Shakespeare—have once more been "whipped into a cocked hat." It is, in truth, a wretched and disgraceful struggle, and one that can never be otherwise than discreditable to the whole Anglo-Saxon race. The Southern States, however, can plead with reason that it is not their game to advance into the enemy's territory. They

do not aim at conquest, but at the right of self-government, and all they ask is to be left unmolested to make the experiment for themselves. But neither do we altogether blame the Unionists for seeking to preserve the Union. Doubtless, after their separation shall have been effected, neither the North nor the South will ever be as powerful as if they had remained united. It is therefore only natural that the former should oppose a measure evidently detrimental to their common interests; but then it is not by means of "sensation paragraphs" that the Seceders will be brought back into the fold. If the question is to be settled by the sword, let the sword be sharp, and wielded with skill and courage. General McClellan, in fact, is hampered by the very magnitude of his unruly host. A well-disciplined army of 40,000 men, properly supported by artillery, would make very short work of the Confederates, be they ever so brave; but to move, and even to feed, a quarter of a million of men is a task to try the powers of even an experienced General.

Francis Joseph has at length made his choice, and flung both prudence and justice to the winds. The Constitution recently granted to Hungary with so many protestations of good faith has already been cancelled, and that noble people is now illegally subjected to martial law. The tribunals of justice have been suppressed, the Obergespans superseded, and the assemblies of Comitats abolished. Henceforth Hungary is to be ruled by dragonnades, though all history teaches that no country was ever long held in submission by such means. For a brief space, indeed, the Hungarians have no choice but to bow the neck in silence; for what can an unarmed people do against an immense army of trained soldiers supplied with the most destructive implements of war? But the hour of reckoning will surely arrive, though it come with hobbling gait, and the wrongs of half a century will be avenged in a single campaign. Deprived of Hungary and Venetia, the Austrian empire will descend to the rank of a third-rate Power—an awful example to Monarchs to deal righteously with their people.



DINING AND PREACHING.—A SKETCH TAKEN AT THE BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—SEE PAGE 315.



Another great empire is in the throes of a social revolution, from which the most momentous consequences may be expected to proceed. Without accepting as a fact the report of a lady being flogged by the Russian police, we cannot doubt that matters have come to an issue between the party of progress and that of reaction. Should the Emperor be intimidated, and pause in the course he has undertaken, he may look forward to a troubled and perilous reign over disaffected subjects; and, on the other hand, if he set the old Russian party at defiance, he may meet with the old Russian fate and die of "apoplexy," like so many of his predecessors.

In France the one thing needful is money. The peace of Europe during the ensuing year mainly depends upon the issue of the present monetary crisis. If trade revive and Commerce succeed in raising her drooping head, there will be no more fighting for the present, so far as the initiative rests with France. The sprinkling of glory to be acquired in the Far West will suffice for another year, and for that period the Napoleonic dynasty will dispense with the effusion of innocent blood.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers on Tuesday, and returned in the afternoon to Compiegne. It was arranged that the Senate should meet on the 10th of December. M. Fould, it is said, is about to take charge of the financial department; and it is added that he enters upon office not as simple Minister of Finance but as "Superintendent of the Finances of the Empire;" and his appointment is not to be considered as a personal change in the Ministry, but as a political and financial event which the Chambers cannot fail to applaud.

The French Court had gone into mourning for the King of Portugal, in token of sympathy with the Royal family and the people of that country.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* is to be prosecuted for an article entitled "Liberty in Austria," in which it is insinuated that France would be but too glad to enjoy as much liberty as is possessed in that misnamed despotic country.

A farewell dinner was given to M. Ratazzi, before he left Paris last week, by the conductors of journals friendly to Italy, at which toasts were given and speeches made in the English fashion. M. Ratazzi, of course, replied to the toast of his health, but confined himself to praise of the Emperor and the French nation, and threw no light on the result of his mission. We must await the opening of the Italian Parliament for the clearing up of the mystification which surrounds the subject.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

A note, addressed by M. Thouvenel to Dr. Kern, asserts on the authority of categorical statements made by General Fauchaux, that the territory of the Valley of the Dappenthal has not been even temporarily violated by the French troops. A similar declaration has been made to the Federal Council by M. de Turgot, the French Ambassador. The question is expected to be arranged in an amicable manner.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes were opened on the 8th inst. In her speech the Queen promised that bills on constitutional reform shall be presented this Session. It was also announced that the Government has been occupied with the projecting of improvements in the internal administration of the country, and that measures relative to canals, irrigation, and the development of the navigable qualities of rivers, the organisation of tribunals of commerce, and other schemes tending to draw out the resources of the land, are to be brought forward. The revenue was declared to be sufficient to cover the expenses. All this sounds very well, and we can only hope to see a real determination to accomplish even a moderate portion of the reforms announced. In one respect, at least, the Queen's speech was true to the traditional character and policy of Spain, for it manifested "great adhesion to the Papal cause." Señor Martinez de la Rosa, the Ministerial candidate, was elected President of the Cortes by a large majority over the candidate of the Opposition.

General Prim is to have the command of the Spanish expedition to Mexico.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers were opened on Tuesday. The speech delivered by the King on the occasion congratulated the country on the good relations subsisting between his Government and all other Powers; on the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with France, and promised further care for the development of commerce; on the arrangement of a convention with Holland as to certain difficulties regarding the waters of the Meuse; and on the fact that the harvest had turned out much better than had been at one time anticipated. The speech called the attention of the Chambers to various measures of reform which were needed, and which if adopted would tend to the wellbeing of the community. The tone of the speech was altogether very satisfactory, and indicates that Belgium is in that happy condition for a nation of having no great question on hand for settlement, and of having, therefore, leisure and opportunity for quietly amending her laws and developing her industrial resources.

ITALY.

On Monday King Victor Emmanuel opened the new railway at Ancona amid immense popular enthusiasm. A King of Italy could scarcely be better occupied at present. The opening of the Italian Parliament has been announced for the 20th inst. The first discussions of great interest will probably be upon the explanation which Baron Ricasoli has promised in reference to the Roman question. A prevalent rumour at present in relation to that subject is, that another attempt is to be made, through the agency of Prince Napoleon and the Italian Minister in Paris, to induce the Emperor of the French to withdraw the troops from Rome, or at least to insist upon the Bourbons retiring from that city.

On Monday a grand popular demonstration was made in the province of Viterbo. National flags, decorated with the cross of Savoy, were displayed. The people, taking advantage of its being the anniversary of the Italian plebiscite, demanded annexation to Italy.

The brigands have invaded Castellucci, near the Roman frontier. They set fire to several houses in the town, and committed many other atrocities. The province of Avellino is also disturbed by brigands.

PRUSSIA.

According to accounts from Berlin, the postponement of the King's visit to Breslau is not solely attributable to his Majesty's slight indisposition, but to disloyal manifestations exhibited by the students. The latter are said to have openly expressed their intention of not taking part in the reception of his Majesty on account of their disapprobation of the speeches he addressed to the Deputies and Generals at Königsberg. This little difficulty, however, would appear to have been arranged, as the King, Queen, and Crown Prince were to proceed to Breslau on Sunday. The Crown Princess, by advice of her physicians, was not to accompany the Royal party.

The long-promised reform in the Prussian Upper Chamber has been announced. It amounts to a reduction in the number of the representatives of the landed interest from ninety to forty-one, being five for each of the provinces of Prussia, seven for Silesia, and four for Westphalia. The Prussian Upper Chamber may be generally described as composed of three classes of members—hereditary peers, life peers, and the peculiar class, now reduced in number, who were nominated by certain corporations or colleges of landed proprietors owning estates which had been in their families for a certain number of years. Against this latter class popular opinion of late began to make persevering war. The Government have, therefore, promulgated the decree, which it is within the power of the King to enforce, reducing this peculiarly-privileged class of members, and further reducing the number of years during which property must be held in order to qualify for a share in nominating such representatives. This latter modification diminishes the feudal character of the privilege by opening it up to the owners of property more recently acquired, many of whom are of the *bourgeois* class.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An autograph letter addressed by the Emperor to Count Forgach, Aulic Chancellor for Hungary, has been published. The following is a summary of its contents:—

The disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities and the resistance bordering on insurrection to the measures taken by the Government for the maintenance of public order menace that order in a most dangerous manner without the authorities being able safely to administer the penal law.

The public duty and the will of the Emperor require that he should raise strong barriers against these excesses and restore things to a state of order.

As the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order is re-established, all the existing authorities in the Comitate, districts, and communes are abolished, and Count Forgach is ordered to select persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of public affairs in Hungary suffers no interruption.

All persons charged with crimes against public order and safety shall be tried by military tribunals.

In conclusion, the Emperor expresses a hope that he may soon be enabled, by the re-establishment of public order, to proceed to the solution of the pending differences, and in future maintain entire the concessions he has granted to Hungary.

The Croatian Diet has been dissolved. A special Aulic Chancery for Croatia has been established at Vienna.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Reichsrath resumed its sittings at Vienna on the 4th inst. M. Plener, the Minister of Justice, presented, in the name of the Cabinet, explanations respecting the Imperial patent of the 12th of October last, ordering the levy of the direct taxes of 1862. The Cabinet declares its respect for the Constitution and for the prerogatives of the Chamber; by ordering the levy of the taxes it simply obeyed the law of necessity, as the Reichsrath had not the necessary powers to vote the Budget. The Government had acted in a perfectly constitutional manner, as it only decreed the levy of existing taxes which came within its sphere, the real powers of the Reichsrath in financial matters being confined, according to the second paragraph of the 10th clause, to the right of voting a modification in taxes already existing.

GREECE.

A conspiracy to assassinate the King of Greece is said to have been discovered among the officers composing the escort which had been appointed to conduct him from the Piræus to Athens, on his return from his late excursion to Germany. The King got notice of the plot, proceeded to Athens much earlier than was expected, and so frustrated the conspirators.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The struggle between the Turks and Montenegrins is pursued with great rancour. The chief of the insurgents has set a price of a thousand sequins on the head of Omar Pacha. Funds are being supplied from various quarters to the insurgents, who are reported to be very sanguine and exultant. Letters from Ragusa deny the rumours of a defeat of the Turks by the insurgents at Pira. Indeed, it is stated that the Turks not only were not beaten, but that they gave the mountain freebooters a lesson which will not soon be forgotten. A Turkish battalion was attacked in a defile, and killed 300 of its assailants, losing only sixty men. A second battalion also inflicted a severe loss on the "Czernagoreans;" and a day or two later Omar Pacha himself fell in with the bulk of their force, and, after some fighting, they scamped off to their native gorges, leaving 1000 of their comrades on the field. The insurrection in the Herzegovina is still extending; the Arnauts have fled to Ragusa.

The European Conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities has settled all the points which divided the Powers.

A meeting of the foreign representatives has been held at the residence of Sir Henry Bulwer, for the purpose of considering the question of Montenegro. No decision was come to. The Grand Vizier was present at the meeting.

There has been a severe storm in the Black Sea, attended with loss of life and shipping.

WEST AFRICA.

By the arrival of the West African mail we are gratified to learn that intelligence has been received of Dr. Baikie, the missing traveller. For two years have he and his companion lived among the natives without any means of communication with Europeans; and for some time past considerable anxiety has not unnaturally been felt as to his fate. The narrative of his wanderings will no doubt add another interesting chapter to the history of West African exploration. Another hideous massacre was about to be perpetrated at Dahomey. "The new year season" was to be celebrated by "a grand custom" at which 2000 human beings were to be beheaded. The present King appears to surpass even his father in revolting cruelty.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

An immense naval expedition sailed for an unknown destination on the coast of the Atlantic Cotton States on the 20th ult. It was composed of thirty-one transport-vessels, sixteen steam gun-boats, and eight men-of-war, carrying 383 guns. It took out 30,000 men of both services. Immense quantities of ordnance, a large number of surf-boats, and house frames ready to be put up, 1500 shovels, brick in quantity, and all necessary materials for carrying on a campaign, together with supplies for the artillery and cavalry horses, went in the transports. The objects of the expedition are stated to be:—First, To carry the war into the Cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and by doing so to produce the disorganisation and dispersion of the immense rebel army now collected in Virginia. Secondly, To secure winter quarters for the troops and harbours of refuge for the naval and mercantile marine. Thirdly, To open one or more Southern ports to commerce, and thus satisfy all demands and obviate all difficulties about the supply of cotton and the efficacy of the blockade; and, fourthly, to form nuclei in those rebel States near which the long-suppressed loyalty and good sense of the people may find safe and appropriate expression, and to encourage and stimulate this reactionary feeling, of which we have seen such a remarkable and encouraging manifestation in North Carolina. General Sherman, in command of the expedition, issued a sensible and modest address to his men, stating that the expedition would make, under circumstances requiring great coolness, vigilance, and intrepidity, a descent upon the Southern States, but not in any way indicating where. General Sherman is said to be one of the most experienced officers in the army of the United States, and affiliated politically with the Republican party. He is a Rhode Islander by birth, left West Point with the class of 1836, and since then has been almost constantly in active service in the artillery. His Brigadiers are General Vile, of New York; General Stevens, of Oregon; and General Wright, of Connecticut, all West Point men. Instructions have

been issued to the commander of the naval expedition in regard to the disposition of slaves. Their services are to be availed of, whenever offered for military or other purposes; but loyal masters of such slaves are informed that Congress will compensate them for any loss they may sustain thereby. This is a very important announcement, for it is an encouragement to the slaves to escape from, if not to rise against, their masters, and may prove a great blow to the Southern cause.

On the 26th of October the order of the Commander-in-Chief that General Fremont should surrender his command to the other next below him, General Hunter, accompanied by a letter of instructions to General Hunter, was sent out by the President by a special messenger to General Curtiss, in command at St. Louis, with directions to the latter to deliver it to General Fremont, unless he was actually in the presence of the enemy or preparing for a battle.

Brigadier General Kelly attacked Romney, Western Virginia, on the night of the 25th of October, after a march from New Creek, and completely routed the Confederates, taking some prisoners, three pieces of artillery, and all their waggon and camp equipment. The Confederates retreated towards Winchester.

In Missouri the body guard of General Fremont had driven a force of 2000 Confederates from Springfield, and the General's advanced guard was approaching the town. General Henderson, with 100 men, had also capitulated. In Kentucky and North Carolina the Federals were said to be gaining ground. There was some talk of General Scott being about to retire on account of ill health.

Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, has issued a circular, dated Richmond, Oct. 17, relative to the purchase loan and the appeal of the cotton-planters for relief. Mr. Memminger, in the name of the Cabinet, declines to grant any relief, either by the purchase of the cotton crop or an advance upon its hypothecated value. He declares that the South, being now engaged in a gigantic war, needs money, and not planters' notes or produce, and explains that what the Government requires is a loan from the planters, secured by Treasury notes, which now form the currency of the Confederate States. He advises the planters to apply to the banks for relief, and recommends them to devote themselves in future to the cultivation of grain and other products rather than to that of cotton.

Some resolutions directed against Northern commerce, and intended to render permanent a policy of non-intercourse, were ordered to be on the table of the Southern Congress, General Duff Green pointing out that they would tend to prolong the war.

Some accounts have appeared of an attack by the Confederates upon the Federal station at Santa Rosa Island, New Orleans, which imply that the attempt was an utter failure, and that the greatest confusion prevailed, a larger number of the attacking party having been killed by their own comrades than by the enemy.

There was no political news of importance, and affairs in and around Washington remained but little changed.

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

In our last Number we mentioned that a conflict had taken place on the 21st ult. at Leesburg, near Edwards's Ferry, on the Upper Potomac, in which the Federalists sustained a disastrous defeat. A correspondent of a New York paper supplies the following account of the affair:—

Late on Sunday night detachments of the Massachusetts 15th and 20th Regiments were sent from the Maryland side of the Upper Potomac to Harrison's (or Swan's) Island, four miles above Edwards's Ferry, with orders to stand in readiness to cross to Virginia at sudden notice. At about midnight 300 of the 15th Regiment, under Colonel Devens, were sent over from the island, with 100 of the 20th, under Colonel Lee, as a reserve force. The means of crossing were shockingly inadequate. Three boats only were employed—one capable of holding sixteen persons, the other two holding but four or five each. However, the crossing was, after a time, effected. During the early morning the little body of the 15th were moving cautiously towards Leesburg, but, not finding what was expected, withdrew towards the river bank and waited for further orders. No sign of the enemy was given until about nine o'clock, when part of what is supposed to have been a Mississippi regiment appeared, and immediately encamped on the bank. By one o'clock the rebels at this time, some of whom were company H, 15th R. Regiment, were seriously wounded, and three were killed. The enemy, however, were for a short time driven back, but, being fully reinforced, they in turn became the assailants, and thrust the 15th Regiment men back upon the reserve of the 20th. All this fighting took place within a very limited extent of ground, and lasted about half an hour. Colonel Lee sent a note to General Stone, saying, "Devens has fallen back on me. We intend to fight." Probably in consequence of the intelligence 300 additional men of the 15th were sent over from the island as reinforcements. Nothing serious occurred, although slight skirmishes were ventured from time to time, until two o'clock in the afternoon, when Colonel Baker crossed with a part of his California Regiment, and further detachment of the Massachusetts 20th, a company or two of Colonel Cargill's Tammany Regiment, and a small selection from the Pennsylvania 29th. Colonel Baker at once assumed command, and disposed his forces for battle. The ground was not favourable for our men, and, so far as I can learn, was in every strategic consideration an unfortunate one. It was an open field, at the summit of the steep acclivity which forms the Virginia shore at this point. In case of a defeat (as it afterwards proved) no possibility of successful retreat existed. The field, which occupied altogether some twelve or fifteen acres, extended back for a very short distance, and was on three sides bordered by thick woods. In the woods on the right hand the men of the Massachusetts 15th, some 600 in number, were placed. At the right of the open space stood the 300 men of the Massachusetts 20th. At the left were the men of the California Regiment, while the Tammany troops held the rear of the centre. One rilled cannon of Vaughan's Rhode Island Battery was stationed in front of the left wing, and two mountain howitzers of Rickett's Battery in front of the right. (These pieces were lost during the engagement). Our entire force numbered about 1800 men. Towards three o'clock the rebels, without coming into view, suddenly opened a severe fire of muskets from the woods facing our line. The cannon and artillery horses attached to the fieldpieces were almost all shot down at this opening discharge, and the infantry suffered heavily. Our men responded with vigour, but it was apparent that the odds in numbers, as well as in position, were vastly in favour of the rebels. The working of our guns was soon interrupted, and not more than half a dozen rounds were fired during the four hours' contest that ensued. For the first two or three rounds Colonel Lee carried up the ammunition with his own hands. In all this time our men had but occasional glimpses of the enemy, and were, excepting the detachments of the 5th Massachusetts, continually exposed to the view of their opponents. The fire of musketry upon them was almost incessant; but artillery the rebels did not begin to begin to end. I am assured that as each new line was formed by rebel volleys would seem to meet them, and separate them, as if by lightning strokes, into broken and scattered groups. No line could stand before the concentrated fire, and the impossibility of discovering them, sheltered as they were by thick woods, rendered our troops' efforts at retaliation perfectly futile. For more than an hour this work continued before our army appeared to become overwhelming. A little after four o'clock Colonel Baker was shot, apparently in the chest or stomach. He was standing in advance, his left, endeavouring to rally a company of Pennsylvania skirmishers. He fell heavily forward, but immediately raised himself upon his hands and knees, and afterwards, with an effort, to his feet. He stood erect only a few instant, and, without uttering a word, fell again motionless. It is possible that he received another shot at the moment of rising. I am told that the wonder is that Colonel Baker did not fall earlier, so daringly did he expose himself at all moments during the action. Towards six o'clock the case was utterly hopeless, and the impossibility of retreat so evident, that, in spite of the unshrinking determination of the little remainder of our troops, the leading officers counselled a surrender. Colonel Lee, after consultation, determined, for the sake of averting needless slaughter, to give up the island and his men. But, even after this intention had been communicated to the detachment of the 29th, rallied a number of times and fired steadily until it would appear that even at this late period, if a resolute bayonet charge had been ordered, the field might have been saved, for to the last moment the courage of our troops was undiminished. But the orders became irrevocable, the intentions of the leading officers seemed divided, and a little after six o'clock the remaining combatants withdrew down the precipitous river bank, and endeavoured to recross to the island. Here the general organisation of our force was quite abandoned, each company acted separately. The officers and men who could swim started, half naked, over the river, and the rest were kept for awhile for the wounded. This, however, lasted but a very short time. Presently all order was lost. A large flat-boat was sunk by the crowding, and scores of men perished, some by drowning, and some by the fire of the rebels, who now crowded the high bank, and poured an incessant

fire upon the scattering fugitives. The river channel was thick with dead and dying bodies, but the bearing of the survivors was strangely quiet—the immobility, perhaps, of desperate hopelessness. The number of prisoners taken was very large. Parts of the 15th Massachusetts and some of the Tammany Regiment pushed down the river as far as Edwards's Ferry, and there forlily; while a portion of the 20th and some of the Californian Regiment marched up for a mile until they came upon a small stranded boat, by means of which they succeeded in slowly crossing. It is generally estimated that nearly if not quite one-half of our force engaged were killed, wounded, or captured.

The appearance of the routed men was distressing; many of them were nearly naked, some had on nothing but overcoats, some only a pair of pants, and but few with shoes; most of them were without arms and ammunition. The official report states the Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing at 680. The Confederates had thrown up a mud fort near Leesburg. On the 23rd Generals McClellan and Banks took a survey of the country in the neighbourhood of Leesburg, but though the reconnaissance was made in force, and certain movements of the Confederates at one time threatened an attack, no action took place, and the whole of the troops employed recrossed the river unmolested.

DEATH OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

THE young King of Portugal, who had been suffering from a malignant fever for some days, died at Lisbon on Tuesday. Dom Pedro V., who was only in his twenty-fifth year, having been born on the 16th of September, 1837, was the eldest son of Prince Ferdinand Augustus Anthony Francis of Saxe-Coburg, by Maria II. da Gloria, Queen of Portugal. His father is the Prince Consort's first cousin; and his paternal uncle, Prince Augustus, married a daughter of King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Antoinette of France. The King of the Belgians and the late Duchess of Kent were his great uncle and great aunt, and the Emperor of Brazil was his uncle.

When the youthful Prince was but sixteen years old his excellent mother died—under most distressing circumstances—in childbirth. Dom Pedro became King Nov. 15, 1853. Donna Maria, who was but thirty-four years of age at her death, was about six weeks older than our Queen, with whom she had made acquaintance in her youth. Her father, Dom Pedro I. of Brazil, eldest son of John VI. of Portugal, became, by choice of the people, Emperor of Brazil in 1822, when that colony separated from Portugal. In 1826 he succeeded his father as King of Portugal; but the Brazilians, who had revolted from the centralising system of Portugal, and feared lest, by the union of the two crowns, the hated system would be perpetuated, showed symptoms of discontent, and the King abdicated in favour of his daughter, then seven years old, he being Regent during her minority. How she was betrothed to her uncle Don Miguel, how the latter assumed the crown and was not dispossessed of it till after a protracted struggle, are matters of history to justify the interest felt in the youthful King and his mother. We only recall the facts that the Queen, exiled, came over to England in 1826; that she was saluted as Queen-Regnant by our shipping; that she was loudly cheered during her journey to London, at Marlborough, Reading, and other places; that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen were foremost in paying their respects to her little Majesty; that on one day two hundred Portuguese nobility and gentry took the oath of allegiance to her—the Queen replying to the loyal addresses with grace and self-possession; and that she was kindly welcomed by the Princess Victoria and her illustrious mother. After the capture of Lisbon by Dom Pedro she returned to her kingdom, and married, first, in 1835, Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg, eldest son of Eugene Beauharnais, who died two months after the auspicious event; secondly, in 1836, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg.

Upon the death of Queen Maria da Gloria, the youthful King being a minor, King Ferdinand became Regent for his son. Standing in the Chamber of Peers on the 19th of November, four days after his bereavement, he took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, and promised to give his son, then standing by his side, "the lessons of a father, and the advice of a friend," to make him worthy of occupying "the glorious throne of his august ancestors." It was in express accordance with the wish of his mother that the young King and his brother took the tour through Europe which brought them so much before Englishmen as youths of intelligence, thoughtfulness, and good disposition. In the city of London an address was presented to the King, and his Majesty replied with much feeling and good sense, that "he had undertaken the voyage not for his amusement but for his instruction, and for the purpose of fitting himself to guide hereafter the destinies of that noble people over whom he was called to rule; and, in so doing, he did but execute the late Queen's will." He alluded to England as the "most faithful ally of Portugal, and expressed the deepest feelings of gratitude and friendship to the Queen and Prince Albert for their cordial and affectionate reception" of him and his brother. On June 26 he commenced a rapid tour in the manufacturing districts, studying electroplating, gunmaking, papier-mâché manufacture, and button-making at Birmingham; cast-steel and railway-engine manufactures at Sheffield, cleaning and carding at Manchester, and so on. His Majesty (who travelled in the north as the Duc de Guimarães) left England on the 3rd of July. He and his brother then travelled to France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. He assumed the reins of government Nov. 16, 1855.

Naturally enough, in a brief reign of six tranquil years there is little to record. In 1848 the throne of Queen Maria da Gloria was safe through all the troubles of that year. The Queen, on closing the Cortes in August, remarked that peace and order had not been once disturbed, "neither had there been any necessity for recurring to extraordinary measures or an infringement of constitutional forms, thanks to the good sense of the country." During his father's regency treaties had been concluded with France, Belgium, and South America favourable to navigation and commerce.

In 1858 the young King married a Princess of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a relation of the King of Prussia, and whose death, from diphtheria, took place on the 16th of July, 1859.

His late Majesty had no issue, but leaves surviving him three brothers and two sisters, the youngest of whom, Prince Augusto, is now lying seriously ill of typhus fever—the same disease which carried off the late King, as well as his brother Prince Ferdinand, a few days ago.

The crown of Portugal now comes to the next brother of the late King, the Duke of Oporto, a Captain in the Navy, in his twenty-fourth year. The new King is unmarried; and as by the Constitution of Portugal the King attains his majority at the age of eighteen, the country will not require the government of a Regent.

The Duke has been proclaimed King as Fernando II. A Portuguese frigate, accompanied by a French steamer and an English steamer, left Lisbon on the evening of the 11th to meet the steam-corvette Bartolomeo Diaz, which is bringing home the new King. The Minister of Marine is on board the Portuguese frigate.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—A servant girl was found drowned in the Surrey Canal on Monday night. Suspicion fell on a young man named Inkpen, who kept company with her; and he told a strange tale of the girl having met him while he was the worse for liquor, that she told him she was tired of life, and asked him to drown himself along with her. He consented, but managed afterwards to scramble out, though the girl was drowned. The appearance of the girl when got out of the water did not quite bear out his statement. The man remains in custody.

MR. E. WARD has obtained from the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts the prize promised by them for the best picture contributed to their current exhibition, the work so distinguished being "The Last Moments of Charles II.," recently in the Royal Academy.

LAUREL PURCHASES OF GRAIN continue to be made at Odessa, but the arrivals in France lately have been so large that some wheat is about to be re-exported from Marseilles to this country.

IRELAND.

SIR R. PEEL IN THE PROVINCES.—In the course of his tour of inspection the Chief Secretary visited Sligo, when an address was presented to him by the Corporation. Sir Robert, in the course of his reply, touched upon the state of the crops, and admitted that in districts through which he had passed he had seen the effects of a bad harvest and the inclement weather. "But much of that," he said, "I confidently believe—such is the public spirit of those residing in those districts, and such the feeling that animates the landed proprietors in the surrounding country—that nothing approaching that serious state of things which afflicted this country and marred its progress some years ago is likely to arise. At the same time whatever may devolve on the Executive of the country fairly and honestly will be treated with so far as it can consistently with the public interests; and, in fact, so desirous have I been to perceive the exact condition of things that I have, at this very inclement season, traversed the country to see with my own eye and hear with my own ear the state of affairs that prevail." Sir Robert has also received an address at Londonderry, where he made some remarks in reply to Dr. Cullen's letter.

THE FUNERAL OF M. MANUS.—The funeral obsequies of T. B. M. Manus, the Irish exile, whose remains have recently been brought from New York to be interred in his native country, were finally completed on Sunday last, the remains of the deceased having been deposited in the Glasnevin Cemetery, where those of O'Connell already rest. The procession which followed the hearse included deputations from America and various parts of Ireland, representatives of the trades and the Irish Brigade, and an immense number of private citizens. Funeral orations were delivered over the grave by Father Lavelle and Captain Smith, of New York. The Roman Catholic clergy appear, for the most part, to have held aloof from the demonstration, and some complaints are made on that account.

IRISH RECRUITS FOR NORTH AMERICA.—Several members of the Pope's Irish Brigade, according to the prints in their confidence, have started for North America, where they are to join the Federal army as captains and lieutenants.

THE MONUMENT TO THE EARL OF EGLINTON.—The idea of a monument to the Earl of Eglington, which originated with the Galwegians, is being adopted with spirit in various other parts of Ireland. It has been proposed, for instance, to establish a committee in Dublin to carry out the project, with branches in the provinces; but the plan would probably lead to a departure from the original suggestion, which was to erect a monument in Galway in commemoration of the deceased Earl's exertions on behalf of the Transatlantic packet station. If a monument is to be erected to the Earl of Eglington's memory, Galway is considered to be the proper place for it, not Dublin.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.—Lord Clanricarde and a number of influential gentlemen are endeavouring to procure a line of railway from Parsonstown to Portlanna in order to develop the resources of Tipperary and Galway. This project, as the noble Lord remarked at a meeting held a few days since, could not be carried out at a more opportune time than the present, as it would afford employment to thousands during the winter months and until next harvest. The farmers of Tipperary and the county of Galway, who would be greatly benefited by the line—new markets being opened up for their produce—are entirely in its favour; and, should communication be maintained with America via Galway, it might yet prove even of more advantage to them than they now contemplate.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—Mr. Fisher, of Waterford, has suggested to the Chief Secretary the advisability of establishing an agricultural college near Dublin, should his project of erecting a Queen's College in Leinster be carried out. It would, Mr. Fisher believes, be of great advantage to a very large branch of Irish industry to consolidate the agricultural departments of the existing Queen's Colleges into one agricultural college, and to extend its range of studies. A suitable farm might be attached to it to make it thoroughly practical. These views were laid before Sir Robert Peel, along with a pamphlet on agricultural education, and, in acknowledging their receipt, the Chief Secretary says:—"I beg to express my acknowledgments to you for the pamphlet which you have kindly forwarded for my perusal. Much good results to the country from the ventilation of opinion upon the subject which you have ably handled, and some such plan as you suggest might, no doubt, with mature consideration, be advantageously grafted upon any future scheme for providing Leinster with the opportunities enjoyed in the other provinces."

DR. CULLEN AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Dr. Cullen has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Dublin on the subject of a collection shortly to be made on behalf of the Catholic University, in which, after urging the necessity of supporting that establishment, "in order to preserve the liberties of Catholic education, and to defeat the pernicious schemes of their enemies to undermine and destroy the faith handed down by their forefathers," he proceeds to refer to the project of the present Secretary of State (Sir Robert Peel) to establish and endow a Queen's College in that city, the principle of which is strongly denounced by the rev. doctor. He then proceeds to say:—"Our Secretary of State, in his zeal to promote the condemned system, has, it is said, given several endowments to the Queen's College; and, as if anxious to increase the number of the few unhappy Catholics who set at defiance the decisions of the Church, he has been writing letters to Catholic gentlemen, or otherwise communicating with them, for the purpose of inducing them to imitate his own example by endowing scholarships or exhibitions. I make this statement on the best authority; it is open to Sir Robert Peel to contradict it if it be not correct. We are told it is through love for the Catholics of Ireland that the zeal of the Secretary of State is so active in this matter. I cannot adopt this view. I do not pretend to judge Sir Robert's merely political opinions; but, in a religious point of view, I do believe that he is a most determined enemy of everything Catholic. He began his career by destroying the influence of the Catholics of Switzerland; he has lately vented his anger on the Catholics of Spain, where he formerly laboured with the zeal of an Exeter Hall enthusiast. His eulogies of the arch-revolutionist and enemy of the Church, Count Cavour, still echo through the halls of Westminster; and I need scarcely add that, on every occasion, he has displayed the bitterest hostility to the venerable Pontiff who fills the chair of Peter and to the institutions of the Holy Catholic Church." The doctor, in conclusion, says:—"As Sir Robert Peel has so openly and so emphatically declared his hostility to our holy religion, I need scarcely ask—Will the Catholics of Ireland be guided by his counsel in affairs connected with religion and conscience? Will they allow him to take into his hands the education of their children?"

SCOTLAND.

A NEW COMET.—Dr. Bonthron, of West Linton, Peeblesshire, writes to the Edinburgh papers that while riding home at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th inst. he discovered in the eastern horizon a large and very conspicuous comet. At that hour it occupied a point of the horizon due east, and was but a few degrees above the earth's seeming level. It was situated immediately below those three stars which used to be popularly known as "The Lady's Ellwand," and a short way distant from the eastern rest of the Milky Way.

AN AWKWARD OCCURRENCE ON THE STAGE.—A few evenings ago, while the opera of "Norma" was being performed at the Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, a most humorous, though in a sense disagreeable, incident occurred. In the scene of the second act, where Norma reproaches Pollio for his infidelity, and where the latter rushes after the former towards the gong, Mlle. Titiens, in her impatience to strike the "sacred bronze" that "a new victim" might be revealed to the assembled Druids, Bards, and Warriors, by some mischance brought the mallet in contact with the nasal organ of Signor Giuglini, as Pollio, and made a bleeding victim of him on the spot. The accident was not observed until a minute or two afterwards, when the Signor, from effusion of blood, had to retire. The fair cantatrice, evidently much disconcerted, could not proceed, and the curtain suddenly dropped, greatly to the astonishment of the audience, few of whom had noticed the occurrence. Mr. Wyndham immediately appeared, and explained that a slight accident had occurred to Signor Giuglini; and in a few minutes the Signor presented himself again, and with the blushing priestess, brought the opera to a brilliant close.

CHARACTERISTIC.—One evening lately two or three cronies met in a public-house in Forres, and, having got somewhat quarrelsome over their cups, one of the parties gave his neighbour a smart blow on the side of the head, which sent him down on the floor. The wounded man feigned himself dead. Water was procured, the landlord summoned, and everything done for his resuscitation, but in vain. There was no help for it; the unhappy man—no doctor's aid sought for—was stretched in a corner of the room and a white sheet thrown over him, while his associates proceeded to discuss the question of his funeral over an imperial half-mutcheon. After some time had elapsed, the stoup nearly drained, and the mirth waxing rather boisterous, the defunct gathered himself up, and, edging towards the table, seized the stoup, and with energy exclaimed, "Ye drunken scamps, are ye to tak' it 'a an' no' leave na drap?"

BIGOTRY IN THE FREE CHURCH.—At the close of the forenoon services in the Free Church, Banff, on Sunday week, the Rev. Mr. Smellie took occasion to refer, in rather striking terms, to a volunteer ball that had been arranged to take place in that town on the following evening. He reminded his hearers of the position which many of them occupied on the preceding Sabbath—of the solemn engagements into which they had entered at the Lord's Table as communicants—and expressed a hope that none of those who had made such solemn professions as they did on the recent occasion would now prove themselves so sadly inconsistent as to go and demean themselves by mingling in "that scene of disgraceful and foolish dissipation" which he understood was just about to take place in the town of Banff. He

should be sorry to offer offence to any one, but he could not refrain from giving expression to his belief that "the whole of this movement (the ball movement, we presume) was simply a disgrace to the place and to all who had any connection with it." A great deal had been said for the volunteer movement as being a blessing to the country. He was not now speaking of what its character was generally; but locally, and in so far as Banff was concerned, he had no hesitation in saying that the volunteer movement, instead of being a blessing, was "a disgrace and a curse." He was not aware of any good that had ever come of it, but a great deal of evil. It was a "local curse"—and he could not say much for the respectability of any one who took part in it.

UNLUCKY VOLUNTEER RIFLE PRACTICE.—Four young men, members of a rifle corps in Inverness-shire, lately determined to try their skill as marksmen by having a day's sport among the antlered denizens of the forest. They started early in the morning, and in due time arrived, full of ardour and hope, at the place of rendezvous, and were not long in getting targets enough to put their shooting qualities to the test. The superiority of their rifles was soon demonstrated by the death of two noble stags. Fearing, however, that the loud report of their fowling-pieces might bring the foresters rather nearer than was desirable, it was considered prudent to desist; and in the meantime one of their number was dispatched to the nearest farm-stead for a horse on which the booty might be carried home, and strict orders were issued to him to be at a certain place in the forest at a given hour. The messenger arrived with the horse at the time and place appointed, and, as it was now about the dusk of the evening, he was ordered to remain where he was until they could drag the lifeless stags to the place. The lad, feeling a little impatient at their long tarrying, led the horse to an eminence in the near neighbourhood of where he stood to endeavour to despoil them. The other party at this moment noticing what they took to be another stag on the top of the hill, without any consultation, simultaneously emptied their rifles, and, the object in view being within easy range, they were sure of hitting the mark. This was actually the case—one of the balls went through the horse, the second penetrated the saddle, while the third tore to shreds the skins of the lad's coat, but happily without wounding him. The horse, a fine young animal, was killed on the spot, but how the man escaped scathless under the circumstances is a great wonder, t

THE PROVINCES.

MESSRS. CONINGHAM AND WHITE AT BRIGHTON.—The members for Brighton addressed their constituents at the Mayor's banquet on Saturday. Mr. Coningham alluded in terms of approbation to the policy of non-intervention which England has adopted towards America. While seeing cause for sorrow in the lamentable events which are now distracting that great country, he turned with hope to the prospect of union and liberty which was opening up to Italy. Mr. White took a very encouraging view of the American difficulty as far as it affected English interests. He dwelt especially upon the stimulus which it would give to the growth of cotton in our Indian empire and in other parts of the world. Mr. Dodson, M.P., was also present at the banquet.

SACRILEGE.—Some thieves broke into the vestry of Christ Church, Salford, on Saturday night, and mischievously destroyed what they could not safely carry away. Fortunately the communion plate is not kept in the church, and the only silver articles taken away were the tops of the churchwardens' staves. The incumbent of Christ Church is Mr. Canon Stowell.

LEADS REFORM CONFERENCE.—The programme of the proceedings of the forthcoming conference on Parliamentary Reform, to be held at Leeds, is now published, and we learn therefrom that the first day's proceedings will commence at eleven a.m., in the Civil Court at the Townhall. The president, Mr. E. Finnie, will first welcome the delegates, after which the chairman of the conference, Mr. George Wilson, will take the chair and deliver the opening address. Mr. McKies, the secretary, will then submit a statement on reform, after which the various delegates will state the present political feeling of their several districts with regard to reform. Some course will then be adopted for ensuring the best and most effective organisation in the towns and district villages. The second day's proceedings will commence at nine a.m., when the conference will discuss the best means of directly influencing the members of the Yorkshire constituencies, and whether Government shall be memorialised or an address adopted to the members of the House of Commons known to be attached to reform. In the evening a demonstrative meeting will be held.

MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—Waller, a well-known poacher, was seen in pursuit of game by Davies, keeper to Mr. T. Horsfall, of Hawksworth Hall, near Otley. The keeper gave chase. When Waller had got within a hundred yards of his own house he suddenly turned round and cocked his gun at his pursuer (Davies), discharging the contents of one barrel in his chest and the other in the abdomen. He then ran off, and, after depositing his gun in his house, he returned to the spot where he had left the dying keeper. He was leaning over a wall, and several persons who had come up were, it is said, standing over him. Waller affected surprise to see Davies bleeding and in agony, and inquired, "Who has done it?" Davies replied, "Oh, Jim, thou hast done it; thou hast shot me." Waller replied, "Why, I have never been out of the house this morning till now." Davies died, and Waller absconded.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday morning last the goods-train left Newtown as usual soon after nine o'clock. After passing Abernethy, and between that place and Montgomery, there are several sharp curves. Just after rounding one of these the engine ran off the line and down an embankment of ten or twelve feet. The driver, Henry B. Kerr, was thrown to a considerable distance and was dashed to pieces; and the stoker, Herington Kerr, was crushed to death under the engine. Another man, named Finchett, who was on the engine, escaped most miraculously with but a few bruises; and the guard, who was in the van, saved himself by jumping out as soon as he found the carriage had left the rails. The engine was smashed to pieces, and the trucks and vans were all more or less injured. The road was in good condition, and the only possible way of accounting for the accident is the recklessness of one of the poor fellows who have met with so untimely a death. An accident has also occurred at the Bury Railway station. As a train was approaching the platform one of the carriages was by some means dragged off the line and fell against a coal-wagon. Another carriage was also damaged. Luckily, there were few persons in the train, and the greater number of those were but slightly injured; but one or two gentlemen were seriously hurt, one of them—Mr. William Porritt, schoolmaster, Bamford—having been taken up in a state of insensibility, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

MURDER IN ANGLESEA.—A murder was committed on Friday se'nnight in the Isle of Anglesea. The victim was an old man, a farmer, who went out that day to visit a neighbour a few miles off and never returned. His body was found next morning, bearing distinct marks of violence. The son-in-law of the prisoner, who resided with him but had received notice to leave, is suspected of being the murderer; and a verdict against him has been returned by the district Coroner's jury.

SUFFOCATION BY COAL-GAS.—A lamentable instance of the evil effects resulting from ignorance of the most common operation of certain gases took place at Cardiff on Saturday last. Some sailors went to sleep in their berths, and, as the night was cold, they took pains of burning coals with them, fastened down the hatches, and then retired to their cabins. The imprisoned gas speedily began to develop itself, and, before the rest of the crew could come to their assistance, two of their number were dead.

RUSH'S SON.—On Saturday last, at the Shire Hall, Norwich, James Blomfield Rush, eldest son of the notorious murderer of that name, was brought up on a charge of breaking into the house of John Curson, a bricklayer at Hethersett, and stealing a watch and some electro-plated spoons. After some evidence had been taken the prisoner was remanded for a week. In the spring he was tried at the Norfolk Assizes on a charge of burglary, but acquitted.

MILITARY MURDER AT ALDERSHOT.—On Wednesday night week Leslie Kennedy, a sergeant-major of the 3rd battalion Military Train, was shot by a private of the same corps, named John Nicholas. On the same evening an amateur performance of "Whitebait at Greenwich," in which the performers were non-commissioned officers and privates, took place at the camp theatre. Sergeant-Major Kennedy was acting stage manager; Nicholas was to appear as an actor in the character of Benjamin Buzard. His name had appeared in the handbills; subsequently to their publication, however, it was discovered that another person was better able to take the part. He was accordingly superseded by a committee of management, of whom Kennedy was one. The performance commenced at half-past eight. Nicholas was at the theatre as one of the audience. During the performance he attempted to pick a quarrel with a corporal named Dorney. Sergeant-Major Kennedy was a witness of the affair, and ordered him to be removed from the theatre. Kennedy went to his hut at about 12.30 a.m., in company with Sergeants Ward and Saiter and Corporal Pierce. He lighted a candle, and began talking with his comrades about the evening's performance, when suddenly the door was opened, and Nicholas, advancing two steps into the hut, said to Kennedy, "What have you to say against me?" and immediately raised his carbine and shot him. The bullet went into the unfortunate man's right breast and passed out of his back. The poor fellow threw up his arms and extinguished the candle. He called out, "I am shot!" and ran the whole length of the hut to a corporal named Sergeant Fraser, who was in bed. Fraser at once jumped up, but not in time to catch him before he fell to the ground. Dr. Reynolds, of the battalion, was in immediate attendance. Under his charge Kennedy was removed to the military hospital, where he lies without the faintest hope of recovery. Nicholas had no sooner discharged his carbine than he was secured, and marched off under a strong escort to the station-house. He has only been in the latrine twelve months, and was in one of the regiments in India disabled after the Indian mutiny.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE CUP PRESENTED BY MAPPIN BROTHERS.

ONE of the first announcements of a prize to be shot for by rifle volunteers was made by Mappin Brothers, London-bridge. The prize, of which we give an Engraving, is a silver cup, gilt on the inside, worth fifty guineas. It has been beautifully executed from a design for which the Messrs. Mappin invited competition amongst the pupils of the Sheffield School of Art. The successful artist is Mr. H. H. Stannus. The cup, with its cover, stands fifteen inches high, and is an admirable example of graceful and original artistic taste. The handle to the cover, as symbolising the volunteer movement, is thoroughly unique, forming a cluster of rifles, swords, and bayonets, tapering upwards round a drum. Various other emblematic decorations adorn the cup. It was shot for at the Harrow rifle contest of the London Rifle Brigade last summer, and was won by Mr. H. P. Frere, of the P company, to whom it was presented by the Lord Mayor, on Oct. 19 last, at the Crystal Palace, on the occasion of the presentation of colours to the London Rifle Brigade.

THE SIMPLON ROAD, ON THE SAVOY SIDE OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

THE Simplon road—formed by Napoleon I. to facilitate the communication between France and Italy—on leaving Geneva, runs along the southern or Savoy side of the lake. That part of it represented in the Illustration passes beneath the rocks of Meillerie, which, from the precipitous descent into the water, and the great hardness of their limestone strata, formed one of the greatest difficulties to be surmounted by the French engineers in the completion of that magnificent road, yielding only to the action of continual blasting and indefatigable labour. It is to be regretted that this road is less frequented by tourists than that on the north side of the lake. It presents many scenes of extreme beauty, and, passing by picturesque villages and avenues of noble walnut-trees, reaches the end of the lake and the extremity of the Savoy territory. It then becomes better known to the traveller, as it runs up the valley of the Rhone by Bex and Martigny, and finally leads by Brieg to the Pass of the Simplon.

There is no stone in Savoy or Switzerland more prized for its durable qualities than that which for years has been quarried from the side of the mountain near Meillerie. Several hundred workmen are thus employed, and the explosions of the constant mining are heard for miles on the lake. Previous to the formation of this road the village was only accessible by boat. The spot has been rendered famous by Rousseau in his *Heloise*, and it was here that Byron nearly lost his life in a storm on the lake. The northern side of the lake is seen from here to great advantage. Montreux, Clarens, and other villages of the Pays du Vaud, with the white walls of Chillon on the margin of the lake, are easily distinguished, but rendered comparatively insignificant by the towering mountains which rise abruptly behind them.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE WARRIOR.

THE new iron-clad ship-of-war, the *Warrior*, last week made a trial-trip across the Channel to Cork harbour. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, and other gentlemen belonging to that branch of the public service, were on board. The *Warrior* was accompanied in her cruise by the *Revenge*, considered to be the



VOLUNTEER PRIZE CUP PRESENTED BY MAPPIN BROTHERS.

fastest ship in the Navy. The results of the cruise are regarded as highly satisfactory, the new ship having behaved well, and attained a speed of about eighteen miles an hour. The weather, however, was considered too mild to thoroughly test her seagoing qualities, and she has accordingly again sailed in quest of adventures. A *Cork* contemporary, in an article on the cruise, says:—

Under sail, however, she is no match for the *Revenge*, which can not only go closer to the wind but faster before it. The sails and sails of the *Warrior* are no larger than those of an ordinary line-of-battle ship, while the weight they have to drive is manifestly far greater. In a light breeze,

therefore, she can do comparatively little with canvas alone; and even with a good sailing wind is not equal to a ship like the *Revenge*. During the present trial the highest rate of speed which she had attained under sail alone was nine knots, while steaming only she has nearly equalled the rate of her trial-trip, which was something short of fourteen and a half knots. With the propeller working she is said not to be handy to steer, and that she does better when it is lifted. Coming within harbour, owing to the momentum caused by her great weight, she is somewhat difficult to handle. Though her screw was lifted twice during the cruise, yet she steamed the greater portion of the time, which was from Thursday to Tuesday. Her consumption of coal during that time is roughly estimated as being under 400 tons. The original complement put on board was 900; of this a considerable quantity was used in preliminary trials, and she has now on board about 250 tons. Her weatherly qualities are considered to have been more than established. She rides smoothly over even an angry sea, and does not roll in any extraordinary degree. She has taken in water but only over the bow, and it is said that when the *Revenge* was shipping seas in considerable number the *Warrior* was perfectly dry. During much of the cruise she had her main-deck ports open. In the Bay of Biscay, where the roughest weather was encountered, they had to be closed, but rather with a view to the comfort of the seamen than through any absolute necessity. At all events, it is positively stated that the guns could have been fought at any period of the trip. The engines move with great smoothness and cause no vibration of any consequence. A trial was made on Tuesday morning as to the effect of the recoil of the heavy guns, and with that object three broadsides were fired from the shotted 68-pounders. The consequent vibration was trifling. Indeed, the effect of the working of the engines or the recoil of guns was felt far less than it would have been in an ordinary line-of-battle ship. The guns were found to be capable of training only two points and a half. The powers of the *Warrior* as a steam-ram were nearly being unconsciously tested during the cruise. In the morning watch of Tuesday, both vessels steaming up for Cork, the *Revenge* was leading under sail and the *Warrior* steaming after. The latter overtook the *Revenge* rapidly. The intervention of the sails probably prevented the *Revenge's* lights from being seen, and the *Warrior* was bearing fast down upon her consort, when she was made out from the *Revenge*, and a signal blue light having been thrown up, her course was altered. It was not, however, a moment too soon, as it is said there were not a dozen feet between the stern of one vessel and the jibboom of the other.

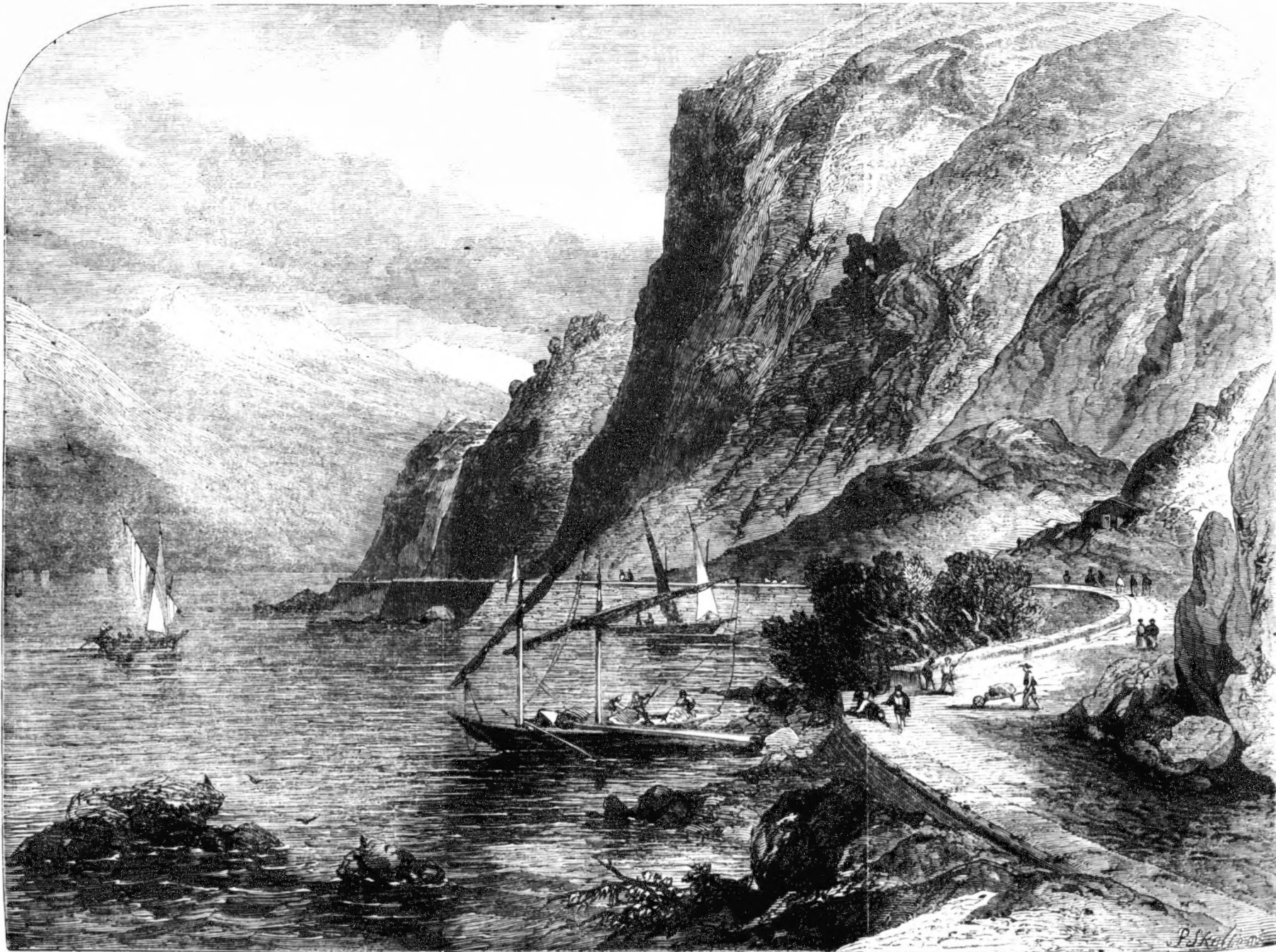
THE NEW POST OFFICE AND INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM AT EDINBURGH.

WE this week engrave Views of the exterior of the new Post Office and Industrial Museum, the foundation-stones of which were recently laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and which are expected to be not only useful but ornamental to the northern capital.

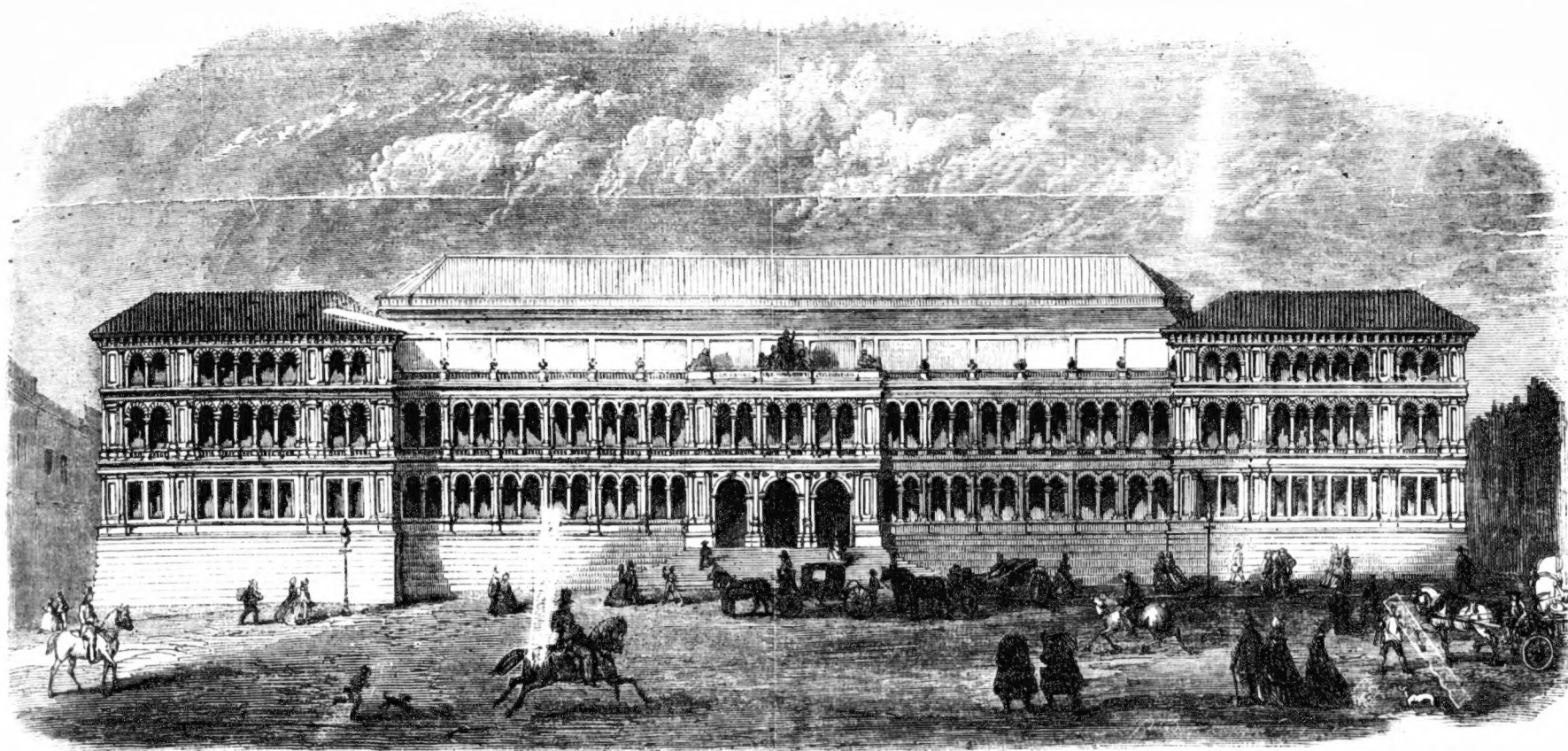
THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The site of the new Post Office is one of the most prominent and central in the city, being at the point where the three principal thoroughfares—the North Bridge, Princes-street, and Leith-walk intersect each other. To make way for the new building the Theatre Royal and the adjoining buildings in Shakspeare-square have been removed; and, while in front the new building will be on the street level, the ground falls precipitously behind, and the North British Railway, from its central station in what was in olden time the "Nor Loch," will be able to send its vans for the mail-bags under the eaves of the building.

The new Post Office is to be built from designs prepared by Mr. Matheson, of her Majesty's Board of Works in Edinburgh, and is regarded as a very beautiful specimen of the Italian style of architecture. The building presents a frontage of 136ft. to Princes-street, and of 178ft. to the North Bridge, both fronts being broken into three portions, the wings being three stories in height, and the



THE SIMPLON ROAD ON THE SAVOY SIDE OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA.



THE NEW INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.—(DESIGNED BY MR. MATHESON, ARCHITECT, EDINBURGH.)

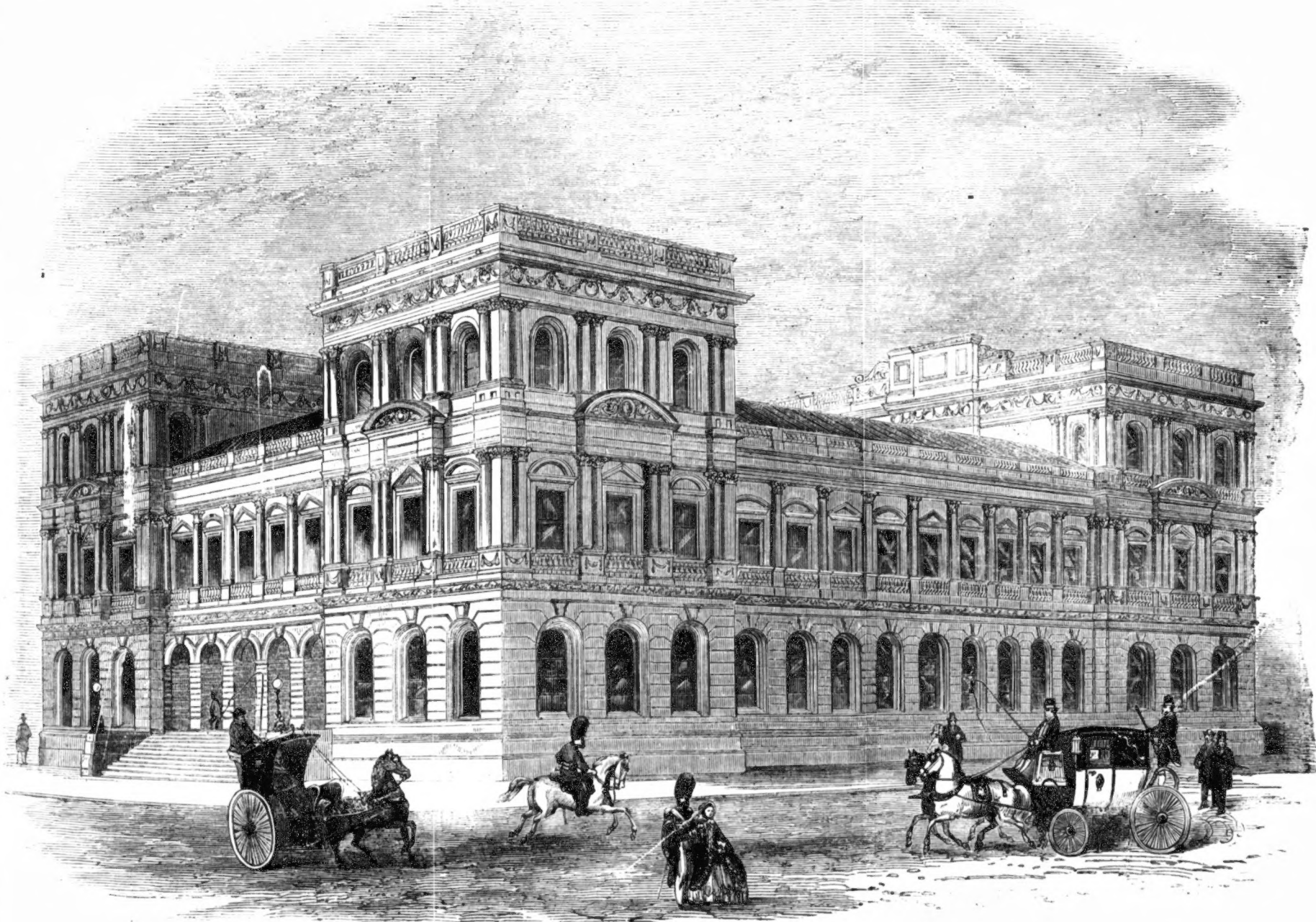
centres two stories. In the rear the sloping ground affords an additional basement story, which will give the building a very massive and commanding aspect in that direction. The designs throughout are highly ornate, the different stories being divided by richly-cut belts, the windows being parted by decorated pilasters, while varied pediments and balustrades give lightness and beauty to the structure. The public lobby, as designed, is an unusually fine one, the architect proposing to introduce walls and pilasters of polished red and grey granite in chaste and effective combination. The internal arrangements of the office are of the most complete

description, and include two large saloons 80ft. by 42ft. for the letter carriers and sorters. The contractor for the building is Mr. George Roberts, and a period of three years has been given to finish it. The cost of the site was about £4,000, it being one of the most valuable in the city; and the expense of erecting the new building is estimated at about £50,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

The site chosen for the Industrial Museum is immediately in rear of the University buildings. At first it was simply designed to occupy the site of two old buildings—the Congregational Chapel in

Argyle-square, and the Trades' Maiden Hospital. The scheme had, however, to be expanded to meet the better-defined objects of the Museum and its increasing collection, and consequently the houses on the south and west sides of Argyle square were also purchased so as to obtain sufficient amplitude of site. Unfortunately, the site is not one which will present a complete view of the Museum from any distance, for all the really good sites in the city of Edinburgh seem to have been filled, in many cases by very inferior buildings, but yet too costly to be removed. Besides, it was part of the scheme that the Museum should become as it were a school in connection with



THE NEW POST OFFICE, EDINBURGH.—(DESIGNED BY MR. MATHESON, ARCHITECT, EDINBURGH.)

the University, and eventually embrace its natural-history collection now crowded within the College buildings.

The entire frontage is about 395ft., and the portion contracted for extends to 170ft. The general character of the building is Venetian, but adapted to its arrangements to a more rigorous climate. The frontage of each wing is about 90ft., and the central portion, which recedes from the wings about 20ft., exhibits a grand entrance, and upper and lower corridors, connecting the wings, and running parallel with the great saloon behind. The entrance is by a triple archway breaking the line of the lower corridor. The whole building is set on an elevated basement, diminishing to the westward with the rise of the ground, and this basement, which represents the floor level of the saloons, is only broken by the flight of steps leading to the entrance; and, the threshold being on a lower level than the floor (the rest of the ascent being carried inside), the pilasters and piers supporting the arches are carried down to that level, making the arched entrance 20ft. high, with a breadth of 9ft. to each doorway. The arches exhibit fine mouldings, meeting in ornamental shields, while the spandrels are filled in with medallion heads. An ornamental entablature supports the upper story, which is simply a continuation of the line of the corridor, slightly broken by the central compartment being projected a few feet. On the cornice above will be carried the words, in three separate panels, "Natura, ars-et-scientia, industria," and the structure will be surmounted by emblematical groups of sculpture in the centre and at the sides. Throughout the corridors the windows are circular-headed and in pairs, supported by pilasters and impost piers. They will be filled, in with plateglass, retaining, so far as possible in this climate, the open character of the Venetian style.

The wings present an altitude of three stories above the basement. In the lower story the windows are square, in pairs at the side, with a group of five in the centre. The windows are supported by plain Doric pilasters in pairs. The middle story is more enriched, the pilasters being of the Corinthian order, and the windows circular-headed and balustraded in front. The arches of the windows rest on small columns, with richly-floriated capitals, the columns being of dark red sandstone, forming a marked contrast with the white Binny stone, which is, for the most part, used in the building. The upper story exhibits the same general characteristics as the middle one, but without the balustrades. The cornice is very richly carved, and the roof is of Italian tiles. The height of the wings from the level of the basement to the roof is 74ft., and at the east corner, where the basement is highest, the height from the ground will be 90ft. In the centre the extreme height from the ground to the ridge of the roof of the great saloon which extends behind the corridors is 95ft.

The edifice in the interior consists of the great saloon just referred to, which will be 260ft. by 70ft., and of large saloons behind each wing, 130ft. by 57ft., and of side saloons, 70ft. by 51ft. For the present only a little more than a third part of the building has been contracted for—namely, the east wing and a small portion of the centre; and this contract, which is expected to occupy about two years to finish, embraces the east wing saloon and side saloon, and 135 feet of the great saloon. The height from the floor to the roof of the latter is 77ft. There are semicircular flights of stairs rising from each end of the great saloon, giving access to two galleries, upper and lower, which are carried round all the saloons. Ornamental iron handrails are carried round the galleries and the roof, which is supported from the floor level on cast-iron pillars, is constructed of laminated arched ribs. In the east wing a large lecture-room will occupy the basement and lower story, with accommodation for 700 persons, and the two upper stories will form small exhibition saloons of about 80ft. by 52ft.

The designs for the edifice are by Captain Fowke, R.E., and Mr. Robert Matheson, architect to her Majesty's Commissioners of Works in Scotland. The contractor is Mr. David Rae, who is just on the eve of completing another Government contract in Edinburgh—namely, the new Register House, situated behind the original building, at the east end of Prince's-street.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY OF THE BLIND.—The first annual meeting of the above society was held on the 31st of October last. The meeting was numerously attended by the blind and their friends. After tea the chair was taken by T. Gurney, Esq. (treasurer), who, after a few remarks expressive of his sympathy with his hearers in their deprivation of the precious blessing of sight, called upon Mr. E. Potter, the secretary, to read the report. This document showed that there were twenty-eight members upon the books of the society, twenty-one of whom were subscribers. During the year they had deposited £9 in the sick fund, and already some had reaped benefit from it. The improvement class was not so prosperous, suffering much from the want of books, &c., which were very expensive, the secretary only having £1 in hand. The meeting was also addressed by several gentlemen who congratulated them on their noble spirit of "self-help," and assured them that those who nobly help themselves are sure to be helped by others. Several pieces of music were sung by the blind during the evening, which greatly enhanced the interest of the meeting. After votes of thanks had been given to a lady benefactor, to the chairman, and other kind friends of the society, the meeting separated. Any lady or gentleman desiring to help so worthy a society may do so by sending books for the blind or donations to Mr. Potter, honorary secretary, 14, St. Andrew's Church, Strutton-ground, Westminster.

WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.—Some time since Mr. W. Bateman Byng, cashier of Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, set a project on foot for raising funds in that town to purchase a life-boat, to be presented to the National Life-boat Institution, and to be called the Ipswich. Accordingly, on Sunday last simultaneous collections were made in the various churches and chapels of Ipswich; and in furtherance of the same object a public meeting was held in the Townhall on the following day. The Mayor (E. Grimwade, Esq.) presided. Amongst those present were Captain Sir J. Broke Middleton, K.C.N.; Sir Chas. Rowley, and many other of the local and county gentry. Sir E. Perrott, Bart., Montague Gore, Esq., and the secretary attended as a deputation from the society, and severally addressed the meeting, pointing out the value of the life-boats, the many lives which had been saved through their instrumentality, the necessity there was for the institution being supported, and expressing a hope that the noble example set by Ipswich might be followed by other cities and towns of the county. Mr. Gore remarked that life-boats were indispensable; for however much hours of refuge might be increased (themselves tending to mitigate the dangers of a seafaring life), yet the very establishment of such harbours made the necessity of life-boats very apparent in their vicinity, because vessels would naturally, in bad weather, make for these harbours. He alluded to Holyhead, where, since its harbour of refuge had been formed, the life-boat stationed there had performed eminent services. The secretary of the institution showed that the cost of a life-boat station was from £400 to £500, and that the expense of keeping it in a state of efficiency averaged £10 a year, independently of the rewards to the crew of the life-boat. Sir G. Broke Middleton, Sir C. Rowley, the Hon. and Rev. T. De Grey, Mr. J. B. Cobbold, Mr. S. A. Notcutt, Rev. W. W. Woodhouse, R.V. Jones, Mr. W. Rodwell, Mr. S. H. Cowell, Rev. C. H. Gange, and Mr. E. Goddard afterwards addressed the meeting. The following resolution was passed:—"That the meeting, recognising the philanthropic character of the operations of the National Life-boat Institution, whose life-boats within the last twenty-two months have been the means of rescuing four hundred and fifty-seven of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave, resolves to purchase a life-boat, and present the cost of the same to this benevolent institution, as a practical demonstration of the sincere and deep sympathy of the town of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, in its meritorious exertions." Resolutions were also passed conveying thanks to the several ministers of the town; to the Lord Lieutenant, nobility, and gentry of the county for their countenance and assistance; and to Sir E. Perrott, M. Gore, Esq., and the secretary for their attendance. The unanimous thanks of the meeting were awarded to the Mayor, who proposed a very hearty vote to Mr. W. B. Byng for his great exertions in the cause of humanity. The collections at the various places of worship amounted to £176 2s., while the contributions from the gentry of the neighbourhood, and the amount subscribed in the town, raised the total to about £400. We trust that this very laudable example of the town of Ipswich on behalf of so truly benevolent and national a cause as that of the Life-boat Institution will be followed by many other towns in the United Kingdom.

THE PARIS DEBATES.—The French Government to counteract English influence in Madagascar, declaring that the future liberty of the seas depends on this being done. A deputation of English officers recently presented, officially, congratulations to the new King, Radama II.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE SHOW.

The annual ceremony of the Lord Mayor's Day was attended on Saturday with all the paraphernalia that have come through time-hallowed customs to be associated with that event. The civic functionaries turned out in full costume to do honour to the twice-chosen Lord Mayor. Heralds and pursuivants, the lumbering and unhorsemanlike men in armour—what a contrast they presented to the firm seat and vigorous air of the lancers!—and the ancient insignia of the different companies, interlaced with the more sober and homely appearances of our every-day life. The weather was fine, and great numbers were thus attracted to witness the ceremonial. One feature of the day's proceedings was peculiarly reprehensible. Some hundreds of "roughs" followed in the rear of the procession, and whenever a person having a gentlemanly appearance, or who had the misfortune to wear a hat, got amongst them, the "roughs" themselves being all bareheaded, he was immediately hustled, pushed about, and his "tile chevié" into the air—we use the vernacular of the parties engaged in this (to them) amusing performance. Not a few so-called "swells" were thus denuded of their head covering, and had either to go home without hats or replace them at the first opportunity. We saw one old gentleman, with his white locks streaming in the wind, complacently smoking his cigar in a passage off Fleet-street, and explaining to the bystanders that he "really did not know what to do." It is surely time that either this exhibition of the "Lord Mayor's Show" should be done away with, or that the police should endeavour to prevent such disgraceful performances as the "tilling" operations so industriously followed on Saturday last. We saw at one time in Fleet-street from twenty to thirty hats performing gyrations in the air at the same time. Some remarks on this matter will be found in another column, but we must on every opportunity enter our protest against such disgraceful proceedings as constituted not the least striking feature of the display of last Saturday.

THE BANQUET.

The usual banquet took place in the evening, for which the Guildhall was decorated in most magnificent style. A very distinguished company was invited. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk, that of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers," was responded to by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Colville.

The toast of the "American Minister" was responded to by Mr. Adams, in a lengthy speech. After referring to the profession of diplomacy, he proceeded as follows:—"The vocation of the diplomatic Minister is to prevent war, and the system of exchanging representatives among various nations of the earth has given to each, when misunderstandings take place, means to prevent their coming to a head, and it enables them, when mischief-makers are abroad to try to irritate the people of one country against another, to be always at hand to explain matters, to rectify misrepresentations, and to smooth the waves of contention when they threaten even to break out into open violence. We, in America, are generally esteemed but too open, too free, too careless, in the expression of our opinions; and for my own part I confess that I am so much imbued with that spirit that I could not by any means come here and tell her Majesty's Ministers things which I do not really mean. I am, therefore, only too glad to be able to present on this occasion, and to say publicly, that my mission here is to continue and to perpetuate those friendly relations which have so long existed between the two countries. It is very possible that there may be differences of opinion between the people of the two countries upon minor subjects. You may not like the system of democracy which exists among us. We may not like your system of aristocracy and governing by ranks. You may think we are sometimes too free in our manners. We, on the contrary, may think the various forms of society in this country too formal and stringent. But, my Lord, these differences of opinion can never, while the wide Atlantic flows between us, lead to mischief, and I trust sincerely that there may never be more serious differences than those I have indicated. For the past eighty years there has been for America a great and glorious history; but, at the same time, let me add, we take almost as much pride as you in the traditions of England." He concluded with a high eulogy on her Majesty.

Lord Palmerston responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and, in the course of his reply, said:—"You have, my Lord Mayor, alluded to the decorations which adorn these walls. I may say that these walls may be assumed as an emblem of the state of feeling of the country. You have pointed out that this interior abounds with emblems of peace, indicative of the anxious desire of the country to preserve to itself the blessings of peace. But, as we entered these walls, we saw at the portals armed men—volunteers—ay, volunteers, who are the emblems of the resolution of the country to bar the entrance of the land to any who might wish, with rude and profane steps, to disturb the peace and tranquillity which reigns. Now, that band of volunteers was not the less emblematical of the feeling of the country because it consisted of men of mature age and of boys hardly yet able to wield the musket which they had upon their shoulders. A proof, therefore, that young and old combine in this country in a firm determination to stand the entrance of the land and to preserve that peace which we all so anxiously desire to maintain. My Lord and gentlemen, I may also say that we have here peace and plenty together. I trust that the condition of the country is not unanalogous to that state, for we have had a harvest which, generally speaking, has been good, and the condition of our revenue is altogether satisfactory, and although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supply of that article which is so necessary for the industry—the productive industry—of the country, yet no doubt the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good. We shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure, a certain, and an ample supply which will prevent us being dependent upon one source of production for that cotton which is so necessary to the industry and welfare in the country. Gentlemen, when we look abroad we no doubt see, in many parts of Europe, circumstances which, if not dealt with by prudence and discrimination, may lead to local disturbances, but I trust they will not so extend themselves as to bring us within their range. On the other side of the Atlantic we witness with the deepest affliction—with an affliction which no words can express—differences of the most lamentable kind amongst those whom we call our cousins and our relations. It is not for us to pass judgment upon these disputes. It is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that those differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by a restoration of harmony and peace."

The other speeches were of no importance.

The following is a copy of the general bill of fare:—250 turkeys of real turtle, containing five pint each; 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 46 dishes of capons, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 53 hams (ornamented), 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef, 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef, 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 44 dishes of shellfish, 4 dishes of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts (creamed), 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 dishes of orange and other tresses, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, 56 salads. The removes:—80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 21 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowls, 2 pea fowls. Dessert:—100 pineapples, from 2lb. to 3lb. each; 200 dishes of hothouse grapes, 250 ice creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 80 ornamental Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 60 plates of dried fruit and preserves, 50 plates of preserved ginger, 60 plates of rusk cakes and chips, 46 plates of brandy cherries. Truly, a very pretty feast to set before a civic or any other sort of king!

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

BIRKENHEAD.—Mr. John Laird, the well-known shipbuilder of Birkenhead, who is the Conservative candidate for the new borough of Birkenhead, has recently succeeded from the firm of which he has been for many years the head. The cause of this proceeding lies in the fact that Mr. Laird's firm was successful in tendering for the construction of one of the monster iron vessels of war, and in consequence Mr. Laird could not enter Parliament as an interested party in such contracts.

LINCOLN.—Mr. Bramley-Moore, finding the chances of success not sufficiently encouraging, retired, and left the field to Mr. Seeley. The election took place on Saturday. Mr. Joseph Shuttleworth proposed, and Councillor Battle seconded, the nomination of Charles Seeley, Esq. There being no other candidate, Mr. Seeley was declared duly elected. In returning thanks the hon. member advocated an extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, abolition of church rates, and non-intervention in foreign affairs.

CHATHAM.—Sir F. Smith has again been invited, for the fifth time, to allow himself to be put in nomination in the event of an election in the ensuing spring.

CARLISLE.—The writ for this borough is expected to be issued in a few days, the Speaker having given the usual notice to that effect. Meanwhile both candidates continue a vigorous canvass of the electors, and the friends of each confidently predict success for their man. The Council of the Ballot Society have issued an address to the constituency urging the electors to support Mr. Potter, as an old and tried friend of secret voting, as well as of liberal opinions generally.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A GRAVEYARD.

At Trevanion, near Narberth, in Pembrokeshire, there is a small burying-ground, which has long been specially devoted to the burial of members of the Baptist communion in the district, and which lately came into the possession of a gentleman in that neighbourhood named Lewis, who, in order to establish his authority over it, has imposed a "consideration" of one halfpenny for each corpse that is brought there for burial. That arrangement, however, has been disposed of by the deacons of the neighbouring church, who persist in claiming the right of burial without the payment of the obnoxious "consideration." The Rev. David Griffiths, late Baptist minister of Acorington, who died on the 19th ult., had expressed a wish during his lifetime to be interred at the burying-ground at Trevanion. The body of the deceased gentleman was accordingly brought to Pembrokeshire by his relatives and friends, and a grave belonging to some friends of the deceased was opened at the burying-ground; but, on the arrival of the corpse at Narberth-road, the proprietor of the ground at once ordered some of his men "to fill up the grave, in consequence of the deacons of Ffynon refusing to give him his 'halfpenny' for allowing the body to be deposited there." The body had to be taken back to Narberth, and was buried there; but Mr. Rees, solicitor, of Haverfordwest, hearing of the affair, hastened to Narberth and called a meeting at the Baptist chapel, when it was unanimously resolved to have the body reinterred in the burying-ground of Trevanion; and it was decided that, if the gate should be locked, the lock should be broken, and an entrance by force effected.

Accordingly, on Monday week, an immense concourse of people assembled at Narberth, where the body of Mr. Griffiths, the deceased clergyman, had been exhumed. Religious exercises having been engaged in, and the reasons why the assembly was then gathered together having been stated, a procession was formed. The coffin, which was made of oak richly studded, having been taken from its temporary resting-place, was put into the hearse, and was followed by the immediate friends of the deceased. The carriages and conveyances of all kinds, and horses, then followed in line, after which succeeded a dense mass of people on foot, and in this order the procession left Narberth. But, in advance of the procession, and for the whole of the distance of two or three miles to Trevanion burying-ground, the road was literally crowded with carriages and horses, and foot passengers, all wending their way to the scene of the intended burial. On arriving at the spot it was found that Mr. Lewis had erected a fence of thorns at the entrance to the field in which the burial-ground is, and in the way to the burial-ground, and he and some of his friends were made for the purpose of protecting his alleged rights. Mr. Rees, accompanied by some of his friends, walked at the head of the procession, the coffin being immediately behind them, and, on their reaching the outside of the thorn fence, Mr. Lewis approached it on the inside. Mr. Rees then inquired whether Mr. Lewis was present, and, on that gentleman himself answering in the affirmative, the following conversation ensued:—Mr. Rees—"Did you put up this fence, Mr. Lewis?" Mr. Lewis—"I did." Mr. Rees—"We are come to bury our dead, will you remove it?" Mr. Lewis—"I will not." Mr. Rees—"Then I shall proceed to remove it myself." Mr. Lewis—"Pray stop a moment; let me have my witnesses present to see what you do." The witnesses having succeeded in forcing their way through the crowd, which by this time had filled the inside of the field about the entrance, Mr. Rees again asked the questions of Mr. Lewis, and, having received similar answers, he (Mr. Rees) said, "I now proceed to remove this obstruction." He then took hold of an upright stake, and, having pulled it out of the ground, he said, "Are there any persons here who will help me to take this obstruction down?" Instantly a score of persons from inside and outside the field laid forcible grasp upon the fence, and in less than a minute the whole of the obstruction was thrown beside the hedge, and the entrance into the field was free. Mr. Rees then left the spot and retired some few yards to the gate of the graveyard. Immediately after the procession approached the gate, headed by Mr. Rees—the coffin, as before, being immediately behind. A similar conversation here to a place between the two gentlemen. Mr. Rees inquired whether Mr. Lewis had put the lock on the gate, to which he replied that he had. He was then asked to take the lock off that they might bury their dead in peace. He distinctly refused. Mr. Rees then asked for a hammer, and one was immediately handed him. He, having struck the lock gently, returned the hammer to the person who produced it, and then requested the person to break the lock. After two or three blows, scientifically struck on the side of the lock, the bolts fell back, and the lock was removed. Mr. Rees then threw the gate open and gave free access to the procession to enter the inclosure. After this had been done Mr. Rees and Mr. Lewis retired together, apparently in amicable converse. Spades and pickaxes were then procured, and the grave was rapidly dug and was as rapidly bricked. While this necessary work was being performed in the graveyard, the large assembly adjourned to an adjoining field—off Mr. Lewis's property—where religious services were held. At their close—the grave being now finished—the body of the deceased minister was laid in its final resting-place, and the large assembly then quietly dispersed—the common theme of conversation being Mr. Lewis's conduct, and the quiet yet successful assertion of their rights by the Baptists.

Mr. Lewis has published a letter in the local newspapers, in which he disclaims all intention of showing disrespect to the memory of the deceased minister or of insulting the Baptist body, and says that his only object was to assert what he conceives to be his undoubted rights over the ground in question, which is a private and not a public burial-place, the property in which had never been conceded to the Baptists either by his predecessor or by himself.

BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales having attained his twentieth year on Saturday last, the day was celebrated with the usual rejoicings. In the morning the bells of the different metropolitan steeples rang forth merry peals, and at one o'clock the guns in St. James's Park and at the Tower, Woolwich, &c., were fired in honour of the event. Flags were displayed from the various steeples and Government offices during the day, and in the evening the West-end club, theatre, and Royal tradesmen illuminated. The tradesmen of the Prince of Wales celebrated his Royal Highness's birthday by dining together in St. James's Hall. His Royal Highness left Cambridge on Friday for Windsor, to celebrate his birthday "at home." The Prince leaves the University of Cambridge finally at the end of this term, probably about the 10th of December, and shortly afterwards he will proceed to Constantinople and make a tour through Turkey, returning to Cambridge in May to take his degree. The Prince of Wales's birthday was celebrated on Saturday at Cambridge by a town-and-gown fight, in which "gown" in the end had the worst, not a few of the gownsmen being obliged to retreat to their own precincts minus their academicals, but with souvenirs of the fray in the shape of broken heads and bloody noses. "Town," of course, did not escape similar accidents; but, as no bludgeons or other weapons save those with which nature had furnished the combatants were used, no very serious damage was done on either side. The disturbance appears to have been provoked by the gownsmen.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—Messrs. Nivill Brothers, cotton-brokers, New York, have published a circular which deserves attention, as well from the amplitude of its information, and the evade care which has been taken to present correct views of the cotton question, as for the high character of the house from which it has emanated. They confirm the fact that the South, as well as the North, is resolute in its determination to seal up the cotton crop, and that not a bale of it will be permitted to leave the plantations during the continuance of the war. They consider that both parties possess resources for carrying on the contest, and that the war itself may last for years. Entertaining these opinions, they urge that the most strenuous exertions should be made to increase the cultivation of cotton in India and other parts of the world. The perfect stagnation of the American cotton trade is well illustrated by the fact that, while at this time last year 54,000 bales had been shipped, or were in process of shipment, this season they cannot find that 1000 bales have been exported.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF WARSAW.

The month of October seems to have commenced peaceably in Poland. The elections for the representatives of communes and districts instituted by the ukase of June last had been conducted, throughout the country, without disorder or confusion; and the National party chose chiefs who were capable of maintaining some degree of moderation. The new Minister of State commenced his duties, and was soon occupied with several important projects for reform. Everything seemed to promise the speedy and sincere fulfilment of those benefits which were to accompany the nomination of Cardinal Lambert as Lieutenant of the Emperor. But, throughout all these supposed ameliorations and new arrangements, the heel of Russian power continued to press heavily on a people who seem determined never to forget their right of independence, and who take every opportunity, by demonstrations which are the more determined as they are the more prohibited, to show their governors that they are, in spirit at least, unsubdued. The most important of these manifestations was that which occurred on the occasion of the funeral of Antoine Pjalkowski, the late Archbishop of Warsaw, whose Portrait has already appeared in our pages. This Prelate, who died on the 5th of October, was in his eighty-third year, and had for a quarter of a century held the metropolitan See, first as administrator of the diocese and then as titular Archbishop. His great benevolence, enlightened toleration, and, during the past troublesome times, above all, his attachment to the national cause, had rendered him exceedingly popular. On the death of Prince Adam Czartoryski, in July, he had the courage to celebrate the funeral service in the cathedral, and the people were so delighted with his national spirit that they endeavoured to draw his carriage back to the episcopal residence. This, however, the Archbishop would not permit, and, notwithstanding his great age, insisted on going home on foot, amidst a crowd which everywhere knelt at his approach and would not disperse until he had blessed them from the balcony. During his last illness prayers were offered for the prolongation of his life, not only in the Roman Catholic churches and the convents, but also in the Protestant places of worship and in the Jewish synagogues. His death was a national calamity to the whole kingdom of Poland. The 10th of October was appointed as the day on which his funeral would take place, and from early morning the shops and manufactories were closed—the entire city was in mourning. The funeral cortege quitted the episcopal palace at three o'clock in the afternoon, and reached the cathedral by avoiding the narrow streets and crossing the great square of Saxe.

At the head of the procession marched the clergy of all the Catholic parishes in Warsaw; then immediately preceding the coffin walked the Consistory and several Bishops; the coffin was borne in turns by workmen, tradespeople, peasants, landowners, and functionaries of different grades; then followed in order the various Protestant ministers; the ministers of the Jewish synagogue, led by their High Rabbi and their preacher; the various trade corporations, the schools, the public functionaries, and a great number of peasants, amongst whom those of Pulawski were remarkable as those who formerly belonged to the Czartoryski estates. Each trade, guild, and every deputation carried its banner, upon which was united the arms of Poland and those of Lithuania—the white eagle and the Lithuanian lion—so that, in the last tribute paid to a beloved and revered Prelate, it was easy to discover the signs of a national demonstration.

Since that time Warsaw has been under military occupation, like a city taken by assault. The public squares are occupied by tents, batteries are established in the streets, guns are pointed in all directions, and pickets are stationed in the thoroughfares. During the 13th and 16th hundreds of persons were arrested, and numbers subjected to the brutal ferocity of the Russian troops. Of course a great many of the prisoners were afterwards set at liberty, but arrests continue to be made amongst those distinguished by zeal for the national cause.

A Warsaw letter of the 27th says:—"As General Fauschaw, senator accompanied by his secretary, was yesterday going along the street to visit the Governor, just as they reached the house some soldiers attacked the secretary; and the General, in attempting to defend him, was himself struck and wounded. Other Russian gentlemen have also been subjected to similar ill-treatment. In the provinces the brutalities committed by the troops are still more frequent. At Plock General Roznowski invades both churches and private dwellings, and arrests citizens in great numbers. At Colo General Weimar ordered his men to attack a Jewish wedding party; men, women, and even the bride, were struck with sticks. The Government is beset with the most extravagant denunciations. A gendarme recently accused the customs officers of wearing forbidden emblems under their uniforms. And on the 10th of this month the Chief Rabbi, Meisel, Rabbi Jastrow and Kramstuck, and M. Frankel, Chief of the Jewish community of Warsaw, were arrested in that city."

The reason of these arrests is not known; but it will be remembered that these gentlemen took part in the procession of the funeral of the Archbishop and are attached to the national party.

GENERAL FREMONT AND ESCAPED SLAVES.—The following appears in the American papers:—"A few days ago a Missourian came to General Fremont with ample certificates of his fidelity to the Union, asking permission to search through the camp for three slaves whom he believed to have been taken into the service of one of the Illinois regiments. The General politely declined, saying he could not allow any one to examine his camp for any purpose, except by regular authority of law, and then the applicant went away. After he had gone Fremont turned to the gentleman with whom he had previously been talking: 'I dare say,' said he, 'these persons may be here; but if they are they have come expecting to find a friend, and I will never violate the confidence they have reposed in me so long as my name is John C. Fremont.'"

A FIGHT WITH A WILD BOAR.—As a married woman of the name of Aveland was a few days back at work in a field at Boynes, a wild boar rushed out and threw her down. The animal was about to rend the woman when she caught hold of one of its ears and one of its legs and held it. The two struggled for some time, when a young peasant named Boudin, who heard the woman cry out for help, hurried up and kicked the boar with his heavy wooden shoe until it quitted the woman. The animal then made a rush at him, and caught hold of his blouse, but Boudin shook it off. The boar again attacked him, but the young man seized a sickle which the woman had let fall and defended himself with it. At length he wounded the boar in the eye with that instrument, and the animal took to flight. Boudin pursued, and the boar turned repeatedly to attack him. Several peasants after a while came up and succeeded in killing the animal. The woman in her struggle was slightly bitten in the thumb, but Boudin, though he had his clothes torn, was not hurt.

TWO MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH.—A sad accident occurred a few days ago at Hurst, in Sussex. A miller named Chalcraft had just entered upon a piece of a water-mill there, and was about to start it for the first time. Two men came to help him to set the wheel in motion, and, not being familiar with the machinery, they continued pushing after the wheel began to move, and were drawn in by the motion, and crushed to death between the wheel and a brick wall. So firmly jammed were they that though the accident was at once seen it was twenty minutes before the wheel could be forced back and the bodies extricated.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.—During the last few days there have been some large arrivals of East India cotton in the Mersey. On the 14th there were no fewer than five large ships posted as having arrived from Bombay, having on board 25,461 bales of cotton. The names of the respective vessels, together with the number of bales of cotton each ship brought, are:—The City of Agra, with 4751 bales; the East, with 3609 bales; the Congo, with 4291 bales; the Langdale, with 3435 bales; and the Lady Eden, with 6016 bales. The quantities of East India cotton now at Liverpool, according to late advices, are 135,694 bales, against 55,812 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Two Park has sent a letter of thanks to the General Association of the Roman Catholics of Germany, in reply to an address forwarded by their body, in which he goes over the old story of the grief he endures from the persecutions made by his enemies to "upset the Papal throne, corrupt the minds of men, and subvert the fundamental supports of human society."

The arrival of CORA in FRANCE has been so great that all fear of scarcity is now removed.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited throughout Europe by the recent disturbances among the students in the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow; if, indeed, they yet be spoken of as having passed; and the idea gains ground that they had their origin in a deeper feeling than that of mere dissatisfaction with the regulations imposed upon the young men, or with the manner in which Admiral Putiatine and General Philipson discharged their duties as official superintendents of the seats of learning. Some writers on the subject affect to see an undercurrent of political feeling influencing the students, and believe that the youth of Russia are beginning to adopt the course of opposing authority which has long characterised the students of the German Universities. Be this as it may, however, it seems plain that a very unsatisfactory state of things has arisen in the Universities during the absence of the Emperor in the Crimea. On his return he made no stay in Moscow, and, indeed, passed through the ancient capital so rapidly that no notice could be taken of his presence there. Accordingly, no address was presented to him, and probably at this moment his Majesty is unaware that such a step was ever meditated on the part either of the students or of any other body. The only effect of the arrival, or rather of the approach, of the Emperor was a sort of panic among the high authorities, which manifested itself in a brutal attack upon the students, executed almost simultaneously at Moscow and at St. Petersburg. So much indignation has been caused by this outrage in the northern capital that the official journals have at last published a long account of the disturbances, which, if not positively untrue, is at least incomplete and full of discreditable suppressions and suggestions. We are told, for instance, that only two out of three delegates sent to confer with General Philipson, at that officer's own request, were arrested, and that they were not arrested as delegates, but as rioters. Now, in whatever capacity they were seized, it is quite certain that the three gentlemen who formed the deputation were all imprisoned within two days after their interview with the Curator. Two of them, MM. Michaelis and Guine, were taken the same afternoon or evening, and the third, M. Pokrovski, only escaped for a time because there happened to be three Pokrovskis at the University, and because the police commenced, as a matter of course, by incarcerating the two Pokrovskis who had had nothing whatever to do with the "demonstrations." Then the *Academy Gazette* states that "the bachelor Lebedeff" was wounded in front of the University, by a blow from the scabbard of a gendarme's sword! This is possible, though improbable; but what is quite certain is, that three students have been badly wounded with sabre cuts in the head, and three more with sabre cuts or thrusts from the bayonet in the arms and breast.

At Moscow a far larger number of students—from twenty to thirty, as nearly as can be ascertained—were cut down by the troops, and were conveyed, many of them in a very dangerous condition, to the Clinical Hospital.

The collision at St. Petersburg took place under the following circumstances:—Up to the evening of the 7th (19th) of October, after which it had been announced that no petitions for readmission to the University would be received, the total number of applications sent in amounted to 659. Of these 100 were from frequenters of the lectures whose names have hitherto not been inscribed on the University books. On the 20th and 21st, 100 more petitions arrived from students who, it may be presumed, were not very desirous to continue their attendance, or they would not have abstained from requesting permission to do so until the time for granting it had passed. On the 23rd the University was reopened, when the lectures, according to the Government journals, were listened to by 260 persons. The fact is that only 40 persons were present in all the class-rooms, counting students and outsiders together. A very curious circular had been sent to the professors on the eve of the day fixed for reopening the University, recommending them once more to "fulfil their duties with zeal," and informing them that if any further disturbances took place "a great calamity" might be the result. This "great calamity" occurred on the 24th. At ten in the morning the students who had received their matriculation books containing the new and offensive regulations assembled in front of the University, and resolved to destroy these "badges of servitude," as they style them. A number of the "late students," who, for not having sent in their petitions by the appointed time, are now excluded from the lecture-rooms, were also present. Altogether there were about two hundred young men on the ground. A regular meeting was organised, and some short speeches were delivered, when suddenly a large body of police soldiers, who had been concealed in a neighbouring courtyard, made their appearance and surrounded the assembly. The police were received with laughter and ironical cheers, upon which they gave the alarm, and a few troops of mounted gendarmes rode up. The students were now driven into the courtyard of the University, as if to separate them from the crowd of spectators which had gathered together, and which was increasing every minute. No severe measures, however, were taken against them until the arrival of two companies of the Guard (Preobrajensky Regiment), when the whole body of prisoners collected in the courtyard, to the number of two hundred, were marched out on their way to the fortress. Just as these students were being led away about one hundred more came up, and called out that they were ready to share the fate of their comrades, and would go with them into confinement. This proposition was accepted with great promptitude and remarkable brutality by the gendarmes, who not only surrounded the last hundred, but pressed them against the walls of the University until many of them had their feet trampled upon and crushed by the hoofs of the prancing horses. Then the foremost of the students struck the horses with their sticks, to which the soldiers replied by an indiscriminate use of their sabres. Six students were badly wounded, and many more received injuries comparatively slight. The proceedings of this disgraceful day were terminated by nearly 300 students being carried off captive to the fortress, whence they were removed to Cronstadt before the arrival of the Emperor.

Of the 1500 students who attended the lectures of the St. Petersburg University last term nearly 600 are now in prison, 300 are in Warsaw (which comes to much the same thing), and from 600 to 700 are more or less at liberty in St. Petersburg.

The attack of the military upon the students at Moscow was made on the Tverskoi, in front of the Governor-General's house. For some time the authorities of Moscow had behaved with more moderation than those of St. Petersburg, and it was generally believed that the Governor-General encouraged the students to sign the address and petition which they intended to present to the Emperor. At the last moment, however, when it was expected and dreaded that from one day to another his Majesty might arrive and find the ancient Russian capital full of the signs of discontent, the Governor-General's chief representative seems to have taken fright, and to have proceeded by a very natural transition from fear to cruelty. The students had gone to his residence to ask his advice, and in the hope that he would at least receive them or address them in some form or other. He addressed them by means of cavalry; and when the young men, finding themselves driven against the wall, used their sticks to drive back the horses which were pressing upon them, the soldiers cut at them with their sabres, and, as already mentioned, wounded some twenty or thirty so dangerously that they had to be conveyed to the hospital. On the side of the military one gendarme was so seriously beaten about the head that he is not expected to recover. This will probably be adduced as an instance of the students' intolerable violence; but no one will believe that a few hundred young men, with nothing but sticks in their hands, sought a conflict with several troops of cavalry, supported by a large body of infantry.

Finally, before the Emperor's arrival, order was fully restored in both the capitals, though it cannot be said that the University is in a very flourishing condition in either.

A correspondent forwards to us from St. Petersburg the following particulars as to the state of affairs in the Russian Universities. His remarks are valuable as being those of an observant Englishman, looking with impartiality upon the events that come under his notice:—

"The Universities are the best institutions—almost the only really good ones—which exist in Russia; for which reason the retrograde party, dreading the dissemination of sound liberal ideas through the teaching of the University professors, are now making the most strenuous efforts to limit their influence to the narrowest possible sphere. The annual payment for students at the Universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiell, Kharkoff, Kazan, and Dorpat, was fixed during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas at fifty roubles (about eight pounds) a year, but it was at the same time arranged that those persons who did not wish to enter their names on the books and to submit themselves to the University regulations might attend the lectures without any payment at all. Young men whose parents certified that they could not afford the expense of a University education for their children were also allowed to become students, to make use of the University library, &c., without contributing a farthing towards the support of the establishment. Moreover, those who were not in a position even to pay for the ordinary expenses of living were aided and sometimes entirely maintained by their fellow-students, who kept up a fund for that especial purpose. It was proposed a week or two ago (indeed a positive order was issued) that students, and all persons attending the lectures at the Russian Universities, should henceforth pay fifty roubles a year, a regulation which would have had the effect of reducing the audiences in the various lecture-rooms of the St. Petersburg University from fifteen hundred to about a hundred and fifty. The students held meetings at the University for the purpose of protesting against the enforcement of this rule, and when the building was closed and entrance denied to them they continued their assemblies in the courtyard. At last the courtyard was shut, after which the students met in the street—that is to say, on the quay—in front of the University, when they were joined by pupils of the Military Academy, officers, and, indeed, young men of all classes. These assemblages have been dispersed several times by the soldiers, and a considerable number of students have been arrested, and are now confined in the fortress."

"Hitherto the students at the Russian Universities have always worn a uniform, which in a country of privileged classes, like Russia, is far from being a disadvantage. The uniform is now to be discontinued, and the students are at the same time forbidden to wear badges or distinctive signs of any kind."

THE LIFE OF A SAVOYARD.—A painful case was, a few days since, submitted to the Court of Assizes of the Ain. A Savoyard named Andre, a chimney-sweeper, was accused of having by cutting, wounding, and ill-treatment occasioned the death of a little boy named Sernin, twelve years of age. The man, it appeared, in September last, hired the child from the latter's father, also a Savoyard, for 30*fr.*, to accompany him as assistant in his calling in an excursion to France, destined to last all the winter. He made the boy go with him on foot through the provinces of Lorraine, Alsace, and Franche-Comte; never gave him sufficient food; beat him repeatedly; compelled him to beg; and did nothing for him when, as often happened, the poor child hurt himself by falls made in sweeping chimneys. Frequently the boy, when exhausted by fatigue, dropped by the roadside, but his brutal master ill-treated him; and when any charitable person gave the little fellow clothes or provisions the man took them away. At last the two reached Gex, in the department of the Ain, and there the pitiable aspect of the child induced some persons to place him in the hospital, and to have the man arrested. The boy was in a dreadful state; worn to a skeleton by fatigue and privation; extremely filthy and clothed in rags; his toes were frostbitten, his body covered with bruises caused by blows, and in removing his shoes the skin of his feet came off with them. Every attention was paid to the poor child, notwithstanding which he died. The jury declared the prisoner guilty, and the Court condemned him to twenty years' hard labour.

GIARDINI AND SAVOIR.—General Giardini, before leaving Naples, presented the municipality with a bust of the late Count Caracciolo, which he desired to have placed in the large hall of the new Bourse, in memory of one who, "not admitting any exception to liberty in any of the fundamental principles of civil society, proclaimed that freedom of commerce ought to be as extended as civil and political liberty."

GARBALDI.—Much speculation having been afloat of late regarding the intentions of Garibaldi, General Fier has published a letter in which he gives the following as the substance of what fell from the General in a conference General Fier recently held with him:—"I do not think we ought to carry arms of insurrection either to Venice or to Rome. But I think it necessary that, in place of this, we should arm by every possible means, and prepare to act on the occasion vigorously and together towards conquering the entire right of the nation. My motto is ever, 'Italy with Victor Emmanuel!' Let him who thinks otherwise withdraw from the committee, and act as he pleases; but let him not avail himself of my name." A New York paper states that, on the 10th of September, Garibaldi addressed the following letter to the United States' Consul at Antwerp:—"My dear Sir,—I saw Mr. Sanford, and regret to be obliged to announce to you that I shall not be able to go to the United States at present. I do not doubt of the triumph of the cause of the Union, and that shortly; but, if the war should unfortunately continue in your beautiful country, I shall overcome all obstacles which detain me and hasten to the defence of a people who are dear to me."

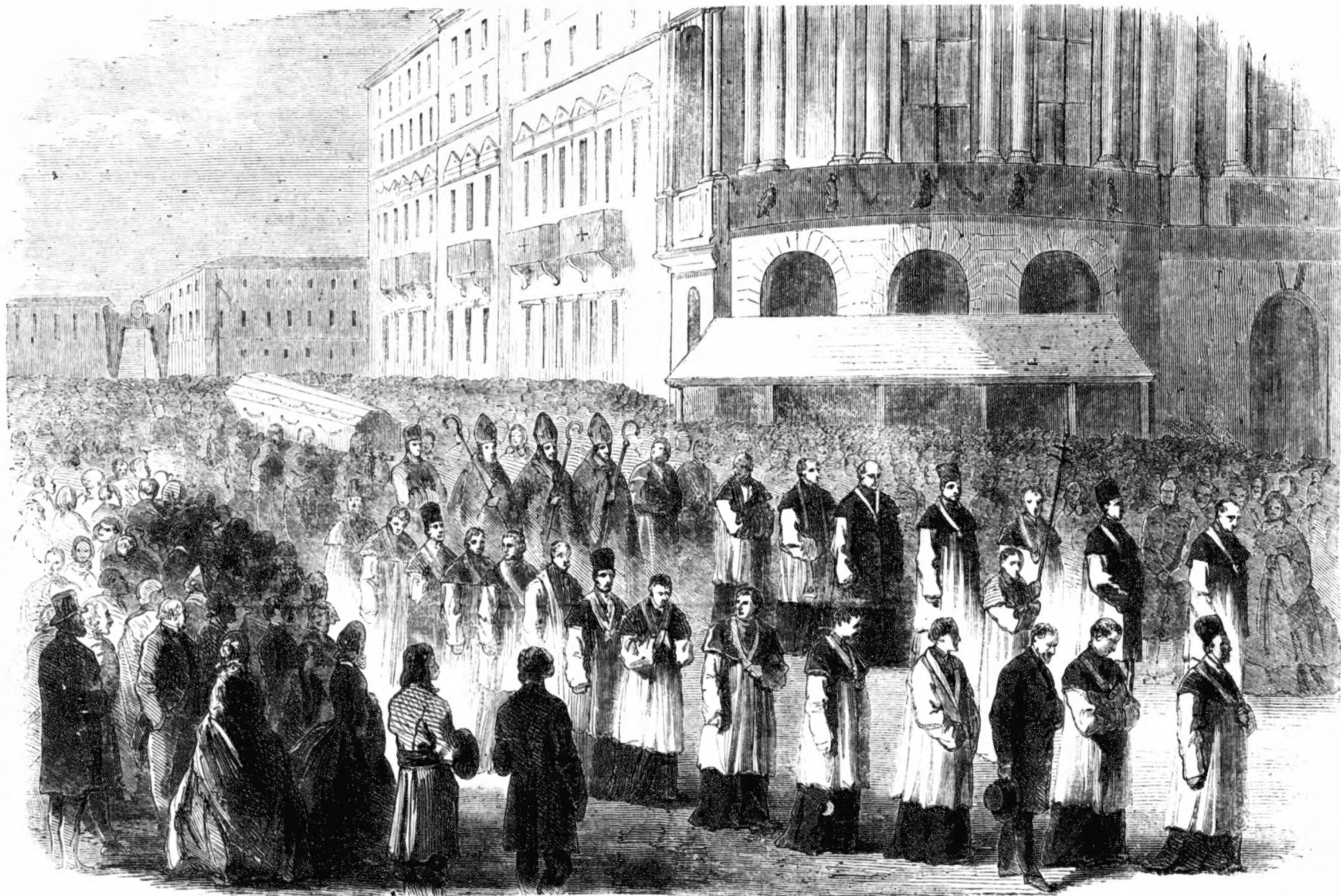
PAPAL BRIGANDS.—An atrocious deed, which is generally attributed to personal vengeance, was committed a few days ago between Terracina, the last town in the Pope's dominions on the road to Naples, and Fondi, the first town in those of Victor Emmanuel. The diligence from Naples was approaching the frontier when it was stopped by a band of armed men with handkerchiefs over their faces by way of masks. They requested the conductor to indicate to them three passengers whom they named, threatening to murder all in case of refusal. The three persons were an ex-employee on the Papal telegraph line, dismissed from the office by the Pope's Government, and subsequently employed in the same capacity by the director of telegraphs at Naples, and sent to a post near the frontier; a priest named Bianchi, recently escaped from the *ergastolo*, or ecclesiastical prison in the Pope's dominions; and a rich landed proprietor—all natives of Terracina. The brigands, if such they were, detained these three captives, and sent word to Terracina by the other passengers in the diligence that they would be liberated on receipt of 1000 (some say 1500) scudi—rather more than £200. No time was lost by the relatives of these unfortunate folks in procuring the required sum; but on the arrival of the messengers at the appointed spot they found the heads of the three victims exalted on three poles by the wayside! This tragedy is looked upon as a piece of local vindictive party spirit, as the agents employed were so well acquainted with the names of their victims.

MAZZINI.—Mazzini has addressed a letter to the workmen of Parma, in which he advises them to be patient "until power shall have passed from the hands of a coterie which has never had faith in the people, or community of feeling with it regarding its sufferings, its love, and aspirations, into those of men distinguished, not by their riches or rank, but only by their capacity, virtue, and devotedness to the welfare of all." Rome and Venice, as a matter of course, occupy a prominent place in the letter.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE ROUT AT BULL RUN.—An American paper says that when the battle was at its hottest point, and nearly won on the Federal side, there came word that there were two vacancies in the New York Custom House. Hence the stampede of the leading officers! The men followed.

ROBBERY IN STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.—The paymaster of the company of gendarmes of the Bas-Rhin received at Strasburg a few days ago 15,000*fr.* in bank notes for the pay of his men, and he placed the sum in his side pocket. He afterwards entered the cathedral, where Divine service was being celebrated; and on returning home he found to his dismay that whilst in the sacred edifice his pocket had been cut out, and the notes abstracted.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE WARRIOR.—The new iron-clad ship-of-war, the *Warrior*, last week made a trial-trip across the Channel to Cork harbour. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, and other gentlemen belonging to that branch of the public service, were on board. The *Warrior* was accompanied in her cruise by the *Korvette*, considered to be the fastest ship in the Navy. The results of the cruise are regarded as highly satisfactory, the new ship having behaved well, and attained a speed of about eighteen miles an hour. The weather, however, was considered too mild to thoroughly test her sailing qualities, and she has accordingly again sailed in quest of adventures.



FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF WARSAW.

ITALIAN PEASANTRY AND THE SACRED RELICS.

A STRANGE complication of opinions and of events is still rendering the solution of the future of Italy difficult if not uncertain. The Papal power, even with its attempts at reactionary influence, is waning from its hold upon the minds of the people, and through all the various differences in political belief the Pontifical party find it difficult to retain a hold upon national sympathy. At the same time,

the lower order of the Italian people, and especially the peasantry, adhere with a belief which has been established by their whole training, under priestly influence, to the apparent reverence with which saintly relics and the various means by which the power of the Romish Church has been exercised over its votaries have always been regarded.

The traveller who has ascended Mount Cassin and there admired

the beauties of the church, turned over the illuminated missals, and examined the venerable manuscripts in the library of the monastery, will, on going down to San Gennaro, find himself seized upon by the ciceroni and dragged off to one of those old Roman amphitheatres which are so plentifully scattered over the country. This mingling of strangely-incongruous objects is no inapt reminder of the popular condition, since the temples of physical and spiritual supremacy may



STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.)



ITALIAN MENDICANT FRIAR EXHIBITING IMAGES OF THE CRUCIFIXION TO A GROUP OF PEASANTS — (FROM A SKETCH BY C. VRIARTE.)

are long be alike regarded as mementos of epochs from which the Italians have emerged into a new-born liberty, both of opinion and of action. The lower order of the people, however, adhere to the teaching to which they have been so long accustomed, and there are some phases of it which appeal strongly, and even in a legitimate direction, to their religious belief.

Whoever has taken the route from Capua, passing Mignano Calvi and Teano, will pretty certainly have met upon the road one of the mendicant friars, and will have been struck by his appearance. With that grave and venerable face so familiar to us as the model for artists who paint Italian scenes, with sandalled feet, and robe of sombre brown, girded at the waist with a thick cord, the wandering

monk carries suspended before him a large box, upon opening the panels of which there is disclosed within a piece of sculpture representing one of the scenes of the Passion. The *fiernaroli*, the *con-tadini*, children, and such stray travellers as may be in search of the picturesque, assemble round the old man as he slowly chants the psalmlike description of the scene depicted, and, having gathered

his audience, he will, not unfrequently, discourse to them upon the subject to which their thoughts have been directed with a vivid power which draws forth from his impressionable auditory such tears and strong marks of appreciation as at once indicate the ability with which he has learned to address them.

Living entirely upon charity, he receives in a small box the contributions of the faithful, and some of his order add to their insignia the pilgrim's shell attached to the hood and the long staff upon which is slung the gourd. On his arrival at a village he rings a little handbell which is suspended from his girdle, and all leave their work in order that they may listen to his short sermon. If he is tired he has but to knock at the first door which offers itself, and is sure to find a welcome, while his porringer will be the first to be filled when the peasants return from their labour in the fields. He is not an unskilful doctor, and uses his art for anybody who may need his services—a qualification which ensures him a cordial welcome from the aged and infirm who keep the house and occupy the post of honour at the table. For the young girls he has sacred medals, and for the children gorgeously-coloured images, such as a beautiful angel with a red robe and blue wings, who stays the arm of a green Abraham who is about to sacrifice his fellow-child. At night a box of freshly cut hay, in a comfortable corner of the stable, forms his customary bed; and at daybreak he is away with staff, and bell, and holy image, walking sturdily to the next station. Once at Naples, he is an assiduous visitor at all the churches, and is to be seen constantly at his devotions before the tomb of St. Januarius.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of NOVEMBER 23 will be issued a FINISHED ENGRAVING, Printed on Superfine Paper, of SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S WELL-KNOWN PICTURE entitled

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

A LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

ENGLISHMEN have a laudable respect for traditions; but this respect is controlled by common sense and right reason. The true Englishman hates an anachronism as Lord Palmerston hates Gothic architecture applied to public offices of his own day. There is probably scarcely an educated man of our own time and nation who does not feel his spirit stirred within him at the sight of an old rusty coat-armour which has done service in the Wars of the Roses. But every such man experiences only sensations of the ludicrous at beholding the same suit displayed on the shrunken form of some superannuated police-court messenger, hired for the purpose at a few shillings for the day, and only enabled to support it by an excessive quantity of alcoholic or fermented liquor.

The Lord Mayor's Show of the present day is an anachronism, to begin with. In the old days, when the "men in armour" may have been real Knights, when the "staffmen of the companies" were recognised as actual useful officials, when the Lord Mayor was a power in the realm, and his office the civic crown awarded to zealous industry and a token of the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, the Lord Mayor's Show meant something. It meant something in this sense down to the day when Hogarth represented his industrious apprentice as having attained, in the Lord Mayoralty, the highest prize of temperance, intelligence, and perseverance.

Last week the Lord Mayor's Show was objectionable upon every ground which can well be conceived. The men in armour were evidently not knights, although so named in the programme. They were apparently men of a low type, not fitted for warfare, not even strong enough to bear an ordinary amount of potent drink. Their armour did not fit, it bore traces less of the handiwork of the armourer than of the candlestick-maker, and their very beards were false. The appearance of these ruddled, besmirched, half inebriated supernumeraries was a provocative to jeers, and nothing more.

We pass over less interesting portions of the show. A "Prime Warden with a Chaplain in a chariot, a Lord Mayor's beadle, twenty winners of Doggett's coat and badge since 1804, two Under-Sheriffs, a bargemaster and his assistant, the banner of Mr. Combe, Lord Mayor in 1799, Mr. Sheriff Twentyman and four horses," may be all very admirable in their proper places, though we confess the sight of none of these would awaken violent enthusiasm under any circumstances whatever. It seems, however, that the principal figure in the procession—the Lord Mayor himself—did so; for the hisses with which he was occasionally greeted during his progress deepened, as we are told, into a perfect yell at Charing-cross, where, according to Dr. Johnson, one encounters "the full tide of human existence."

This is easily enough to be explained. The procession did not, to the common sense of the people, illustrate the purpose for which it had been instituted. It was no longer the apotheosis of honest success, but of scheming, feeding, and good luck. The Lord Mayor had availed himself of certain advantages of his position to obtain another year's tenure of office. He had tempted the glib citizens with dinners until they had set aside for his benefit the fair and usual order of succession. His brother Aldermen testified their opinions on this point by the conspicuousness of their absence, inasmuch as only three attended to swell his triumph. Then, as soon as the procession had passed, the real business of the day commenced. The scum of Westminster, of Whitechapel, of Shoreditch, of the filthy alleys bordering Gray's Inn-lane and Houndsditch, of all the lowest dens where the crime and ruffianism of London swelter and congregate, as if in accordance with some preconcerted plan, followed in troops in the rear of this procession.

The police were utterly inadequate to the occasion. Every decent hat was snatched from the head of its unwary owner whom curiosity, business, or accident had involved in the crowd attendant on the "show." It was an Elysium of pickpockets, who pursued their vocation not singly and by stealth, but boldly, and by entire regiments. Such was the second-hand inauguration of the chief magistrate of England's metropolis!

For this miserable sham of a procession, for this grand festival of an idle mob, the chief business of London was delayed, and the principal streets blocked for upwards of half a working day at the busiest season of the year. Omnibuses, cabs, and waggons surrendered the thoroughfares for hours to gangs of greasy, sooty vagabonds, yelling idiotic attempts to render the bad melodies of imbecile songs, and street tumblers exhibiting their congenial accomplishment of setting every part of their bodies above their useless heads. We can well imagine some future Whittington, with ambitious aspirations but enlarged experiences, sitting upon Highgate stone, and hearing the invitation of Bow bells to return and become "three Lord Mayor of London;" and can predicate that his reply, based upon the reminiscences of such a procession as this, might well be, "Thank you, I'd rather not."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT has forwarded £40 and the Prince of Wales £50 as donations to the building fund, in the event of the proposed building for a museum in connection with the Plymouth Institution being executed.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has sent a sum of 5000*fr.*, and Princess Mathilde 2000*fr.*, towards the subscription to the monument to Count Cavour.

LORD BROUGHAM, who is somewhat improved in health, has left England for Cannes, his seat in the south of France.

M. LEDRU-ROLLIN is reported to be dangerously ill, the disease under which he is suffering being hypertrophy of the heart.

PRUSSIA has succeeded in negotiating a commercial treaty with China and Japan.

MR. ROBERT MURK, who was arrested at New York some months ago while stepping on board the steamer for Europe with despatches from the British Consul at New Orleans to Lord Russell, arrived at Liverpool last week.

THE TOTAL COST TO PARIS of the improvements executed in the last ten years has been £319,134,000*fr.*

ON THE 15TH ULT., A DUEL WAS FOUGHT IN ARKANSAS, opposite Memphis, between Messrs. Laux and Chambers, both of Mississippi, and rival candidates for Congress. Laux was mortally wounded.

THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS INTO BUENOS AYRES during the first seven months of the present year was upwards of 4099.

DURING A FIRE at the house of a ploughman named Carrol, residing at Rowton, near Nantwich, his two daughters, aged three and four years respectively, were burnt to a cinder. The premises were also consumed.

A FINE BOY of about two years of age has been poisoned near Bristol by having "Marsden's rat-poison" administered to him in mistake for a harmless medicine.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING, nephew of the author of "The Sketch Book," has been appointed attaché of the United States' Legation in Madrid.

THE EFFECTIVE OF THE SPANISH ARMY is now 271,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 14,000 artillery.

THE GRANDSON OF THE FAMOUS FRA DIAVOLO of 1793, after a desperate struggle with the National Guard in the province of B-nevento, was lately taken and shot.

MR. WILLIAM PALEY, jun., cotton-manufacturer, Preston, was killed on Saturday evening last by being thrown from his gig in that town; and his brother, Mr. James Paley, was seriously injured at the same time.

THE DANISH GOVERNMENT have ordered two iron-cased gun-vessels from the Thames Shipbuilding Company. They are to be 483 tons burden, shell-proof, and coated with 2½-inch plates. They are to be armed with one 68-pounder and two 10-pounders.

WITH A VIEW OF INTRODUCING AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION into her Majesty's ships, vessels of a certain class will in future bear upon their books two pupil-teachers, who in due time will be rated as seamen's schoolmasters.

AMERICAN BUTTER is beginning to reach Liverpool, Manchester, &c., in such large quantities as to imperil the Irish trade in that commodity. In a single fortnight alone 30,000 firkins were landed in England from America, and sold at a lower figure than the Irish producers could accept for the same brands.

THE VICTORIA-STREET THEATRE, Belfast, a wooden erection, has been completely destroyed by a fire, which for some time threatened the adjoining premises.

FATHER PASSAGLIA has written another pamphlet, which is to appear in a few days. It is directed against the Congregation of the Index.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL has, in a very considerable degree recovered from the severe indisposition from which he has been lately suffering.

AT THEIR MEETING last week the Mersey Dock Board decided to lease a site on the great Ormeshead for a new lighthouse. The cost of the edifice will be £5000, and the annual charge for maintenance £380.

FOR THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION SPAIN, as the Power most closely interested, is to furnish 5000 men, France 1500, and England 800.

IN THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH THE CHAPEL OF THE CHATEAU FROBDORE, the residence of the Count de Chambord, was plundered of its sacred vases, silver chandeliers, and everything else of value that it contained.

A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY was held on Friday week. It was stated that the late accident had entailed a loss of £25,000. A resolution authorising the raising of that amount was agreed to.

THE REV. DR. MILLER, of Birmingham, has announced to the working classes of his parish that he has made arrangements for receiving small weekly deposits from those who may desire to lay by with the view of having the means of visiting the Great Exhibition next year.

THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT has declared its strict neutrality with reference to the American rebellion. Privateers have been prohibited from entering the harbours of the Sandwich Islands.

THE CITY OF AGRA COTTON-SHIP, from India, took fire in the Liverpool Docks on Friday week. A considerable quantity of the cargo was damaged and one man, named Charles Walsh, was killed.

A SIX-MILE RACE was run at Hockney-Wick on Monday between E. Mills, the six-mile champion, and John Brighton, of Norwich, the four-mile champion, in which Mills was the winner. Mills is again matched to run Deerfoot in an eight-mile race for £200.

IT IS PROPOSED to erect a new building at the Four Courts, Dublin, 200*ft.* long by 75*ft.*, for the reception of the records, which have accumulated so much in each of the courts—especially in Chancery—that a general record-office for all the courts has become quite necessary.

AT A MEETING IN MANCHESTER on Friday, on the cotton question, a resolution was adopted declaring that, with care, excellent cotton might be produced in Jamaica. A resolution was also passed recommending the Jamaica Cotton Company to the support of spinners, manufacturers, and all others interested in the prosperity of the great staple trade.

A UNION FARMER wrote to his son, who had absconded, begging him to return and assist him in thrashing. The young man replied—"Dear Father, I can't go home at present. I should be very glad to help you, but Uncle Sam has got a mighty big job of thrashing on hand than you have, and I'm bound to see him out of the woods first."

AT A MEETING OF CLERGYMEN AND LAY MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, held at Manchester lately, resolutions were passed in favour of the general adoption of the weekly offertory, and recommending "professing Christians to set apart a stated portion—say not less than a tenth—of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes."

A MACHINE FOR PRINTING MUSIC and ensuring the constant repetition of the tones produced is now on exhibition at Florence. It is said to have been invented at Padua, and executed for the Marchesa Burbo, to be affixed to one of Erard's grand pianos. Its construction is not made public, but it is said to be apparently simple and easy of application.

THE LORD ADVOCATE opened the session 1861-2 of the Edinburgh Dialectic Society, on Saturday evening, by delivering an address to the members and other students of the University in the Humanity Classroom. There was a numerous attendance.

THE BRIGHTON AND SUSSEX MUSEUM was inaugurated with much éclat on Tuesday week. The inaugural discourse was delivered by Professor Owen, F.R.S., in the Music-room at the Pavilion, which was crowded to excess by a distinguished and fashionable assembly.

THE CHILD OF VISCOUNT FORTH AND MRS. LLOYD died a few days since, and so closes this sad history.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND DENMARK relative to the affair of the Schleswig and Holstein Duchies are said to have been opened at Berlin.

THE COUNCIL GENERAL OF THE ISERE, in accordance with a proposal made by the Prefect of that department, has voted a sum of 10,000*fr.* as a premium to any person who shall discover an effectual remedy for the disease which has of late proved so fatal to silk-worms.

MR. WHALLEY, M.P., last week made a speech at Hull, in which he indulged in a violent tirade against the Pope, the Irish M.P.s, and everything having the least connection with Rome or Popery.

MR. DUBLEY MANN AND MR. W. L. YANCY, two of the Confederate Commissioners now in Europe, dined with the Fishmongers' Company on Saturday last.

ANOTHER DEATH, that of a man named Riding, who was severely burnt, has resulted from the late colliery explosion near Wigan. This makes fourteen persons who have met their death from the sad occurrence.

SNOW has fallen rather heavily in the Pyrenees, particularly in the neighbourhood of Eaux Bonnes.

THE BELGIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS is said to have notified the Minister of Francis II. in Brussels that he must cease to entertain official relations with him, inasmuch as the Belgian Government cannot longer abstain from recognising the title of King of Italy assumed by Victor Emmanuel.

FIVE HUNDRED ZOUAVES are to be attached to the French expedition to Mexico, and from the different regiments of that branch of the army not less than 3000 applications for forming part of the 500 have been already sent in.

A BIRMINGHAM CONTEMPORARY affirms "that there is a movement on foot in this country for assisting the Hungarians, and that it has active emissaries in that town. Secret correspondence is being carried on with the leaders of the Hungarian party, arms have been purchased in considerable quantities, and are understood to have safely reached their destination."

JOHN WILLIAM McGRATH, drummer in the 85th Regiment, has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Colchester for setting fire to some farm premises in the neighbourhood of the Colchester camp on the 30th of October last.

ON THE 3RD INST. THE FAMILY OF A FARMER NEAR HAXEY, Lincolnshire, went to church, leaving three little boys at home, one of whom took down his father's gun, pointed it at his brother, and, not knowing it was loaded, fired it off, killing the poor child on the instant.

THE MERSEY MILL COTTON FACTORY, STOCKPORT, belonging to Messrs. Kershaw, Lease, and Co., was partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The volunteer fire brigade rendered valuable service in extinguishing the flames. About 1000 hands are employed in the mill, all of whom were in full work previous to the occurrence of the fire.

THE *New York Herald* proposes to imitate the example of France in the great revolution epoch, and guillotine some of the old and incapable leaders in order to afford encouragement and opportunity to younger and more able men!

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL lodged a protest with the Prince Consort against the latter laying his foundation-stones of the Edinburgh Post Office and Museum, on the ground that the noble Duke, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, is the only person entitled to perform such a ceremony.

THE INITIATIVE IN THE REFORM MOVEMENT taken by the Glasgow United Trades is about being followed by the delegates forming the London Trades Council, and a committee, consisting of representatives from all the principal trade societies, is in course of formation. The programme of the association will be laid before the public in a few days.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

TRAVELLING the other day with an ancient Nestor of the Conservative party, I learned in the course of our journey his view of the policy of her Majesty's Opposition, which I now give, as near as may be, in his own words:—"I do not think," he said, "that it will be wise of our fellows to attempt to get into office at present. I doubt whether we are strong enough to hold the position if we could gain it; I question very much whether we could gain it. If we were to beat the Government next Session on an important question, Lord Palmerston would at once dissolve and go to the country with the question whether he or Lord Derby is the fittest man to be at the head of affairs in the present disturbed state of Europe, and to this question I can anticipate but one answer. Lord Palmerston is immensely popular just now. There is a general feeling that the interests of the country cannot be in better hands; and I am persuaded that he would secure a very large majority, and be more firmly seated in office than ever. And, further, a bad time is coming this winter. Before the spring returns there will be much suffering amongst the working classes, and probably much discontent and agitation; and on that ground alone I think it would be very unwise to push the Government to dissolve next year. No; our policy, 'he continued, 'is to wait for events; and at no distant period this will happen. Lord Palmerston will be off the stage. The Radicals will then push for extensive Parliamentary reform. This the Whigs do not want; and then will be the time for the moderate Whigs and the Conservatives to coalesce—to oppose, on the one hand, the demand of the Radicals, and on the other the schemes, equally wild, of the party of retrogression." "You hope to see a strong juste-milieu party formed?" said I. "Exactly so," he replied; "and all things are, I think, tending to the formation of such a party; but still, I cannot say whether this policy will be maintained. We have many refractory spirits among us, and many young ambitious men who want place; and our leaders may be forced to take steps which they do not deliberately approve. Nor, after the experience of last Session, do I feel perfect confidence in our leader in the House of Commons. That was a most impolitic move when he attempted to beat the Government by the help of the angry Irish. Had he succeeded he would have found himself in a cul-de-sac, out of which there would have been no escape for him; for he would have been pledged to a grant of what the Galway people demanded, and what, I am persuaded, no Government could have sanctioned."

The following report has come to me, the truth of which, in its main particulars, I think I may guarantee. An active officer of one of the metropolitan volunteer regiments, at a great cost of time and labour, raised a working-man's corps, and was congratulated generally for his success; not, however, by the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex. He entirely disapproved of arming working men, especially as the "Colonel is a Radical." And to show his disapproval, and to punish the active officer for his impertinence, the noble Lord Lieutenant has refused to grant the said officer a commission, although he was unanimously chosen by his corps. And there is no appeal: the Lord Lieutenant in such matters being entirely irresponsible, except to the Crown. Surely the Secretary for War, or the Commander-in-Chief, or the noble Lord at the head of her Majesty's Government (for whose special duty it is to check tyrannical Lord Lieutenants I know not), ought to look into this matter.

"The law's delay" has lately been exemplified in a remarkable manner. In 1803 Messrs. Strange, Dashwood, and Co., bankers, New Broad-street, London, became insolvent, and made an assignment for their effects for the benefit of creditors. This assignment led to the Chancery suit of "Anson v. Towgood," which, after lingering in the Chancery Court for fifty-eight years, is just set led. Judgment was given June 24, 1859, and in the *Times* of Tuesday last there is an advertisement containing a schedule of the creditors and their respective claims, and calling upon the said creditors to prove their debts. In 1803 Lord Eldon was Lord Chancellor, and held the office, with the interruption of one year, until 1827; and since then, until the date of the order in this suit, ten different Lord Chancellors have held the seals, and Lord Campbell it was who made the order at last. Of course the creditors are by this time almost all dead. One would like to know something of the history of this suit, the original amount of assets, the costs in the suit, and the balance to

distributed. It is curious to note how, notwithstanding our reforms in the Court of Chancery, delay dogged this suit to the last. Judgment was given two years ago last June, and even now the creditors are merely called to prove their debts. It will probably be several years before they all get their money.

About four years ago one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships was in distress off Tunis, and the late Bey of Tunis courteously sent out a steamer, which towed the distressed vessel into port. The company, of course, offered to pay his Majesty of Tunis all costs and charges incurred, which, however, the Bey peremptorily refused; whereupon the company, determined not to be outdone in generosity, sent up a splendid barge, and sent it, under the care of their managing director, Mr. Anderson, as a present to the Bey. This led to confidential communications between the managing director and his Majesty; and the result was that, at the request of the Bey, Mr. Anderson consented to attempt to establish a bank at Tunis. Money, however, was "tight in the City" then, and the scheme could not be carried out; but about a year ago the project was revived. The Bey promised a large amount of capital and a spacious house. The company got aloft, and everything seemed to promise success; but here there came a "keen and killing frost," which has nipped the project in the bud. The Emperor of the French, it seems, has stepped in. Tunis is near Algiers, and English influence must not increase in the Court of the Bey. And so, by some means or other, the Bey has been induced to withdraw his patronage, and, in short, to put an end to the scheme. But the matter does not end here. The new company has spent over £3000 in preliminary expenses, and, very naturally, demand repayment of these by the Bey, which his Majesty, however, refuses; and, as it is quite clear that the demand cannot be enforced in any court of law, application has been made to our Foreign Office to give the Bey a gentle hint, in the way, I suppose, of sending a frigate or two to Tunis, as we did to Greece in the famous Don Pacifico case; but to this the Foreign Office will not listen. It has received a report from Mr. Wood, the Consul at Tunis; it has submitted the case to her Majesty's legal advisers, and it has decided that it cannot interfere; and so the matter stands at present. When Parliament meets we shall probably hear more of it. Meanwhile, I may say that I think the company, if it can get nothing out of the Bey by private arrangement, will certainly not by force. Pacifico's case is, perhaps, a good precedent; but Earl Russell will certainly not follow it, nor will Lord Palmerston advise him to do so, for he is remembered that his Lordship found it very difficult to get out of the Pacifico business with credit.

Disgusted with the late rise in the rates of insurance, a large number of City merchants have entered their protest against the rise by starting several new companies. The old companies say that they cannot afford to insure at the old rates; the merchants point to the value of the original shares to prove that this is not true. By a table published it appears that the increase in the value of the shares in twelve established companies varies from 40 per cent (in the case of the Alliance) in forty-seven years to 2100 per cent (in the case of the Sun) in 151 years. The truth seems to be that the companies have suffered severely this year, and have had to draw upon their capital; but 1861 is clearly an exceptional year; and, further, it is only upon accumulated capital, and not upon original, that they have drawn; indeed, in several companies the original capital has been nearly, and in the Sun wholly, returned.

Mr. Spurgeon has again appeared before the public, and delivered another of his secular lectures. The subject was "Eminent Lordships," and so far as he dealt with that theme I have no fault to find; but Mr. Spurgeon thought proper to enter upon a vindication of himself from the adverse criticism which was bestowed upon his last lecture on "Shrews," in the course of which I think he said one or two rather foolish things. In the first place, he gave it as his opinion that the press was influenced by feelings of envy because of the large audiences which attended his lectures. Surely, Mr. Spurgeon cannot mean that his audiences exceed those of writers in the public journals, and that that is the cause of their alleged jealousy. Why, supposing Mr. Spurgeon were to fill his tabernacle to the door he would still have but a paltry audience compared with the writer in a respectable journal always commands. For every hearer Mr. Spurgeon has, the journalist must have at least a score of readers. Is that a state of things likely to breed envy in the mind of the latter? Again, Mr. Spurgeon proposes to refer to the decision of the question between himself and his critics to the day of judgment; certainly a "long day"—longer, probably, than even a Chancery suit would last, and one at which, I suspect, the case is little likely to be called up for judgment.

Mr. Halliwell is an enthusiast. He is by no means satisfied with the recent success in the matter of the purchase of the New Place site, but has much higher aspirations. In his own words:—

"There must be added to this purchase the original Great Garden of the house, formerly attached to New Place; and the site of the present house, which also belonged to it. The portion of the birthplace estate which hands must also be secured to the public. Then there is the cottage, the purchase of which must be accompanied by a grant for a custodian; and Galesley's copyhold estate, opposite the property that belonged to Shakespeare, and is mentioned in the will, may be one or two minor objects of this kind, and, to complete the work, a library and museum, properly endowed, should be attached to the site; but not on any of the hallowed ground. For the nucleus of a museum forming a part of the site, there is a building altogether unsuited to such a purpose, but in the middle of the site, with the records of Shakespeare now scattered about the town of Stratford, and the site belonging to the Corporation, are ever to be brought forward as they could be, a public library and a museum, constructed on a site of the name of the National Poet, are indispensable."

Now, to carry out these objects will require a sum, according to Mr. Halliwell's own estimate, of between £50,000 and £60,000; and, though the enthusiastic Shakespearean speaks with the most thorough confidence of raising that sum, we must be permitted to doubt whether he will find the accomplishment of his task so easy as he anticipates. Mr. Halliwell is right, and expresses his idea very properly, when he says that "the national pulse beats Shakespearean with," but the sum he names—more particularly at a time like the present, with every prospect of a hard dreary winter and a general scarcity of food—is not readily collected.

The new work printed by and published for the maintenance of the Victoria Press in Great Cornhill, of which I made mention a week or two since, the "Victoria Regia," as it is called, will be ready by the end of the month. The list of contributors contains several first-rate and numerous second-rate writers. Thus, Mr. Tennyson sends a poem of four stanzas, called "A Sailor Boy." Mr. John Forster a sketch of "Stafford's Youth." Mr. Henry May "A Leaf from a Sketch-book." Mrs. Norton and Mr. May contribute poems, the Rev. F. D. Maurice sends an essay "On Critics," Barry Cornwall a poem, "Two of the Mob;" Lady Darnley some "Lines;" while Mrs. Howitt, Miss Jex-Blake, Miss Gaskell (in a poem called "Far-off Sunshine"), Miss Isabella Craig, Mrs. Coventry Patmore, Gerald Massey, Tom Taylor, Henry Taylor, Miss Martineau, W. Allingham, and all the Trollopes, T. A. S. and P. S. and all, are contributors. It is said that perhaps the best bit in the book will be an exquisite sonnet, by Mr. Henry Revo, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "A Design for a Gem." Mr. Monckton Milnes sends a paper "On Second Childhood," and, judging from his latest effusions, there is no one better qualified to write on the subject.

In noticing Mr. E. M. Ward's picture at the last Academy Exhibition I remarked that this admirable artist seemed to have taken off a lastitude which had recently crept over him, and to have regained his old power. My anticipations were within the mark. Mr. Ward has made a remarkable advance in vigour and freshness, and more especially in colour. His new fresco, "The Flight of Charles II. with Jane Lane," recently placed in the corridor of the House of Commons, betokens this in a remarkable degree.

The autumnal hue on the foliage is marvellously depicted, and the figures are capital specimens of careful yet easy drawing. I understand that the collected edition of Mr. Sala's "Hogarth Papers" will be adorned by a frontispiece from Mr. Ward's pencil.

The private view of the Annual Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures takes place at the French Gallery this day (Saturday). In addition a new collection, painted expressly for Mr. H. Wallis, will be exhibited.

After Christmas M. Fechter will appear as Iago at the Princess Theatre.

Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have just issued their admirable series of Diaries and Calendars for the year 1862. Nothing could be more tasteful than the style of getting up these indispensable handbooks. Throughout the entire series, from the cheapest to the dearest, utility and elegance go hand in hand, and no other diaries and calendars that I know of come within a long way of these really valuable publications.

Those rich mines *Household Words* and *All the Year Round* appear to be by no means exhausted. About twenty nuggets—in other words, volumes—have already been dug out of them, and it was only last week that your reviewer called attention to the most recent find—namely, the admirable "Dutch Pictures" of Mr. G. A. Sala. Others, it seems, are still to follow, and among the first will be one by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard. Mr. Blanchard is but little known to the English public, except through his family name, having passed most of his literary life in India. It may be supposed, therefore, that things Indian will have a prominent place in the book. Mr. Blanchard is, we understand, the author of the article called "Nil Darpan" in last week's *All the Year Round*, and of a previous article upon "Cotton and India" in the same periodical.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER

Mr. Falconer's new "sensation" drama, "Peep o' Day," produced on Saturday at the Lyceum, will probably prove a great and pecuniary success. All admirers of honest hard work would rejoice to find it so. The story is old enough: a young man kidnapped and got rid of by a villain who has a design on his sister; fall of the girl, desertion by the villain, return of the brother, and final triumph of virtue—these are the staple ingredients. On the first night it took four hours and forty minutes to evolve this story, and some of the dialogues were totally unnecessary and portentously heavy. But there is perhaps the most perfect scene ever put on any stage—a marvel of painting and "setting," which all London should go to see; and there is some very excellent melodramatic acting by a good working company. The little theatre in Dean-street, Soho, known long as Miss Kelly's, has been opened as the NEW ROYALTY THEATRE, under the direction of Mlle. Di Rhona, a danseuse. The house is comfortable and pretty, the company wretched.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

As a stone when rolling down hill gradually accelerates its motion the nearer it approaches the bottom, so the Exhibition building at Kensington seems to get on faster and faster the more closely we approach the term at which the contractors are bound to give it up in a finished state to the Royal commissioners. It would be hardly possible to believe, without actual inspection at both times, the progress which has been made in the works since we last noticed them. The Exhibition building is, in fact, now beginning to vindicate its claim to the merit of an imposing architectural elevation. Looked at from the corner of the Cromwell-road, the great eastern dome—the skeleton of which now cuts the sky—dominates the long lower roof with a great deal of becoming majesty. The great facade in Exhibition-row—to which much objection had been taken—is gently toned down; and, unless critics, determined to find fault, go out of their way to seek it, it need never disturb the more pleasant sensation derived from a fair, honest look at the dome from the open; and the latter will, it is now evident, do wonders in giving effect and proportion to what might otherwise have been taken for a flat, dreary expanse of temporary warehouses.

Within the building the progress perceptible is still more marvellous than on the outside. Beginning again with the eastern dome, the visitor will find that the twelve lofty columns, each 13ft. in height, from which the crystal concave is to spring, are already in their places, marshalled in an imposing circle, and ready for their work. The framework of the dome is already partially in its place, and it is this, together with the internal scaffolding, which produces the much-improved effect when seen from the outside. Standing immediately beneath—which one may now do in safety, provided no huge block of wood or imprudent bricklayer should choose that particular moment for descent—the whole length of the nave presents one clear, magnificent vista. A handsome semi Gothic roof covers it in all the way down. The nave and its galleries may, in fact, be said to be nearly complete; whilst the arcades which cut it across at the centre are in a state of great forwardness. The next marked sign of progress that is now visible is in the four courts, all of which are roofed in, and only require the glazier to make them independent of the weather. The same may be said of the picture-galleries, which are also completely roofed, and so far advanced as to enable the visitor to anticipate what a magnificent feature of the exhibition they will be when finished and appropriately coloured, and have their vast superficies of hanging-space thickly covered with the art treasures of the whole civilised world. The picture-galleries, indeed, form a series of noble rooms, each 300 feet long, yet perfectly proportioned as to height and width. The brick walls are covered with timber battens, and on these again is overlaid the planking on which the pictures will be hung; thus removed a distance of about 2½ inches from the walls themselves.

Opposite to the picture-galleries the workmen are plying with might and main at the refreshment-rooms, which are to have an equal extent of range, and in which 110,000 cubic feet of room are to be devoted to creature comforts. Another portion of the building with which extraordinary way has been made within the last few weeks is the great "annexe," which is to be devoted to the machinery in motion. It now forms an arcade only inferior in effect to the great nave itself, and includes within its walls a living tree, a pleasing reminiscence of the Exhibition of 1851.

We believe we have now enumerated all the advances which have recently been made towards the completion of the great International Exhibition building of 1862, and any one who now pays it a visit will find that enough has been done to enable him clearly to understand what it will be when complete. He will see that it will be in its ground plan a vast parallelogram with a transept crossing each end, and from the middle of these transepts respectively will spring the glass domes, one of which is now in such an advanced state of forwardness. Running from dome to dome down the centre is the nave, now complete, at least in its outline; and a transverse gallery which crosses this latter makes the four courts, which are all covered in, and being rapidly got ready for the thousands of exhibitors who are clamouring for their spaces. At the lateral boundaries, and running parallel with the nave, are, on the one side, the picture-galleries, and on the other the refreshment-rooms, the former completely roofed, and the latter rising as if by magic out of the ground. Near the western dome, and running down along the boundary of the garden of the Horticultural Society, is the great "annexe," a creation of the last month, but looking as if it could, with a little pressure, be made ready for the machinery next week. In addition to this we may state that even the entrances are in forward progress; so that, taken altogether, it may be said that the building has now reached such a stage as to disclose its general design to the most casual observer, and to make its timely completion a matter of certainty.

On the all-important subject of refreshments nothing has yet been decided as to who is to be the great caterer on this occasion. The interests of all classes of the public have, however, been well looked after by the commissioners, who demand as a positive condition of tenders being received that each must specify distinctly that they are prepared to give a dinner in the third-class refreshment-rooms for 3d. a head and one in the second class or general dining-rooms for 2s. 6d. a head. As a matter of course, also, each tender must contain a list of the viands to be supplied at each tariff, and this list the parties tendering will be bound over in securities to carry out to the letter. There are, fortunately, many competitors in the field, and nearly all, it is said, of such high standing and long-established respectability (both English and French) that there seems but little chance of it being ultimately confided to other than very good hands.

The commissioners, in conjunction with the trades committees, are just now very busy in dividing the space allotted to England and the colonies among the various classes and trades. This labour, as requiring careful inquiry, and sometimes readjustment of divisions, is likely to occupy them till nearly Christmas.

DINING AND PREACHING AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

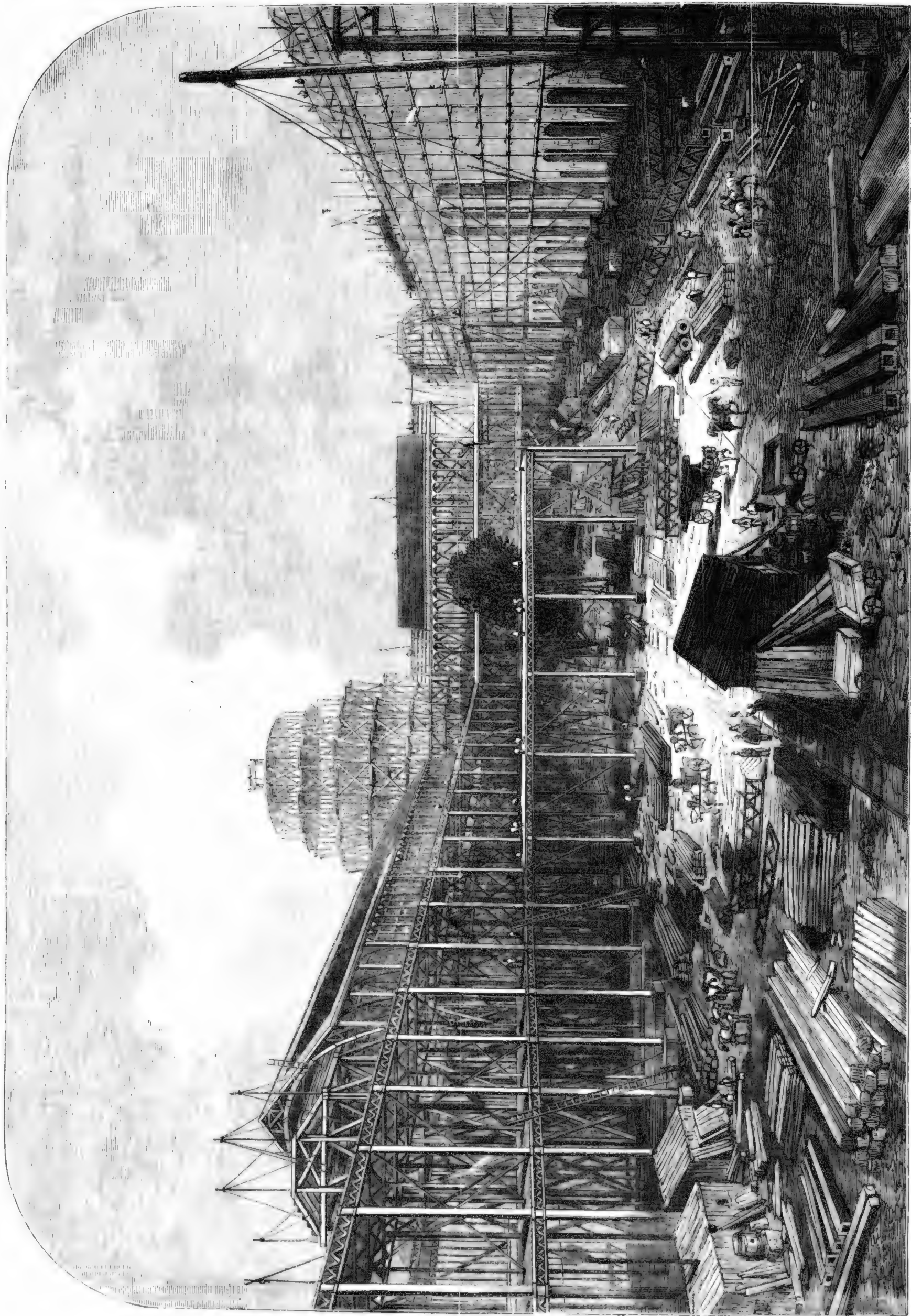
"NOTICE TO VISITORS.—The contractors will not hold themselves responsible for accidents occurring to visitors to the works." Such is the nature of the intimation that meets the eye of the visitor in various parts of the building in progress for the Great Exhibition of 1862. That the warning is not an unnecessary one any person glancing upwards at the immense network of open scaffolding and suspended ribs of iron, and masses of timber, will feel disposed at once to admit. Now, although we have not heard of any such accidents happening to visitors, yet those to the workmen employed are of frequent occurrence, and no doubt this fact has suggested to certain religious minds the importance of "improving the occasion," and so impressing upon the various handicraftsmen engaged in their perilous occupations the fact that "in the midst of life we are in death," and to impress them with the propriety of keeping their minds in a state of preparedness for a sudden call to another world; and this task two members of the City Mission have undertaken to accomplish. Of course the authorities would not allow the men to be interfered with during the hours of work, and therefore it appears to have been decided to reach the men's souls during the time devoted to the restoration of their bodies by the process of dining. Now, if we had a favour to ask of a man, we certainly should hesitate to intrude on him just as we knew his dinner was being served—decidedly not while engaged in the pleasant operation of dining—but should rather wait until the conclusion of the meal, when good digestion "waiting on appetite" had led him to look with an eye of benevolence upon his fellow-men. Knowing this to be a golden rule, at any rate as applying to the upper crust of society, when we heard that preaching and dining were going on at the same time at the exhibition works, we confess to entertaining a feeling of misgiving as to the beneficial result of the proceeding, and therefore determined to observe for ourselves the effect of this spiritual and material combination.

It is just twelve o'clock as we pass what will be the grand entrance to the exhibition in the Cromwell-road. From all parts of the building figures are gliding down the scaffolding like so many ants, and converge from all points into one great stream of humanity which would form a respectable population for some provincial towns. Though the majority of the men go outside the building to recruit their energies, yet a great number are left in the works whose wants are supplied by careful wives, many of whom, together with little children, we see entering the building, with very carefully-wrapped-up bundles, no doubt containing "something nice for father's dinner." On entering our name in the visitors' book, and asking the custodian of that valuable collection of autographs if any preaching was going on to-day, that functionary replied that "he believed somebody came there to distribute tracts or something of that sort, but he didn't know;" and, it evidently not coming within the sphere of his duties to give us any information, we enter the building and look about for ourselves. There enter with us two gentlemen—one elderly, tall, and not at all clerical-looking; the other, a shorter man, we immediately set down, by his general appearance, dress, and white neckcloth, to be a preacher of some sort, although not of that stiff, High Church, dog-collar pattern so much admired by young ladies of embroidered-slipper and gorgeous altar-cloth tendencies. These two individuals, are apparently well known, and nods and a few words of kindly greeting are exchanged between them and many of the men who are passing out of the building. We now detect by the nave of the building, and under cover of the flooring of one of the galleries that run round it, a cluster of men, which increases every minute. Thither we proceed, anticipating it to be the scene of the missionary operations; and, on reaching the spot, whether we have been preceded by the two gentlemen already mentioned, we find the men engaged in a vigorous attack on the viands that are—we cannot say to recruit their exhausted energies, for they appear strong enough—but rather to impart fresh vigour to their already powerful frames. The dinner party which we are now contemplating is not a conventional one by any means; there is an utter absence of stiffness about it; the diners do not confine themselves to one attitude, but study that which best pleases their convenience: some recline on their elbows, others against the pillars; in fact, ease is decidedly studied before dinner.

As we expected, the two gentlemen whom we have referred to were those who have undertaken to impress upon the men's minds the transient nature of all earthly things, and to direct their attention to "another and a better world." They do not consider it necessary to apologise for trespassing upon the men during their repast, but are evidently received in a kindly manner—the workmen proceeding with their meal none the less vigorously for their presence. The elder missionary, who is evidently well known, addresses a few words to them expressive of his happiness in meeting them again, and, after offering up a short prayer, which is listened to in respectful silence, introduces his younger friend, who then proceeds to address his sturdy and independent-looking congregation. A good many of the men having by this time appeased the cravings of hunger, proceed to fill with the fragrant weed pipes which, if colouring or blackness is a test of excellence, are perfect gems; and, having ignited the same, take up comfortable positions to receive religious instruction from their voluntary teacher.

To say that all the men listened with profound attention to the exhortations uttered by the preacher, or joined, with any outward manifestations of earnestness, in the prayers, would be too much; but there was a respectful silence, and an abstinence from the slightest interruption of the speaker the whole of the time, which favourably surprised us, and which certainly reflected great credit on the workmen's good sense.

After the sermon is concluded the missionary proceeds to distribute a bundle of tracts, which, judging from the eagerness of the men to obtain them, would seem to augur well for the missionary's success. We understand that the elder of the preachers, and who is rather popular with the men, had been himself a navy some years back; and, consequently, suits the feelings and habits of the class to which he formerly belonged, as better able to reach their minds than a minister of a more pretentious stamp. We may state that the exertions of these missionaries are not confined to the men's spiritual welfare, but, through their intercession with their Christian patrons, they have afforded material assistance to the families who have been deprived, through accident to the breadwinner of the household of the means of support.



VIEW OF THE EAST END OF THE BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862. SKETCHED FROM THE WORKS OF THE ENGINEERS.

SPANISH BEGGARS.

THE modern facilities for travelling have had a vast influence in dispelling a great many romantic notions as well as in enabling us to make the acquaintance of lands whose beauties were but sealed books to us.

In a comparatively short time we are enabled to visit the countries where the picturesque costumes of the inhabitants had been presented to us only on the titlepages of songs or in theatrical representations, where gaily-attired rustics spend their time in dancing and playing on the hurdygurdy. English tourists now swoop down upon little Rhenish villages with a red-covered Murray and a fifty-shilling return ticket; and the Italian cities have a regular English society, where the manners and customs of Belgrave-square are as nearly as possible transplanted to classic ground. The result of all this has been—first, the correction of a great many false notions of a happy peasantry living under a sunny sky and constantly singing "Ira, la, la," or dancing like mad under vine-covered trelliswork; and, secondly, the gradual extinction of such picturesque manners and costumes as really did exist by the "dead-level" requirements of wealthy travellers and the constant importation of new fashions. There is still, however, enough of difficulty in a journey to the distant parts of Spain to have prevented such incursions there as would have obliterated the old national characteristics; and in Murcia, especially, the picturesque may still be studied in its real unadulterated condition. To those who stay at home the pictures of Mr. Philips will have given just notions of Spanish costumes, and the lazy, basking, hot, glaring, gaudy life of the people; travellers who reach Orihuela may see it amongst the beggars.

In this fertile country and brilliant climate mendicity is an easy and graceful profession, for there are beggars and beggars, and the good old British notion of a sturdy vagabond, ragged and hungry or even the modern experience of a pretended mechanic whining in the roadway with his family, or a wretchedly-clad woman selling lucifers as a pretence for asking alms, gives no notion whatever of the picturesque misery of Spanish pauperism.

There the sombrero, browned by the hot sun and slashed with such rents as bespeak its age



A GROUP OF SPANISH BEGGARS AT ORIHUELA.

shelters a figure which reminds one of the old Moorish aristocracy of the country. ■

The mantles in which the women envelop themselves resemble not a little the burnouses of the Arabs, who possessed the territory in 1266, and several of whom remained until the time of Ferdinand.

The pride of the African conquerors has still some traces left in these degenerate descendants, who, with such a grand air, draw their ragged cloaks around them, and, hidalgo-like, talk of love as they twang the guitar with their brown fingers.

The court of the house represented in our Engraving is a picture of the history of the country—the image of a saint placed at an angle of one of the Oriental dwellings which antiquity has left as an asylum for the mendicants—Moorish barbarism incrustured with Roman Catholic civilisation.

THE LONDON HORSE MARKET.

WHY "Horse" Market? Or, if so, why not designate the great dépôt for butchers' meat in Newgate-street the beef market, Covent-garden the cabbage or grape market, and the mart for rags in Houndsditch the dilapidated waistcoat markets?

It is a singular fact, but (and despite the title of this paper) there is no London horse market; that is to say, there is within the City bounds no space specially set apart and chartered for the public buying and selling of that important adjunct to our commerce—that four-footed friend of ours that attends us constantly in our every walk of life, in our business journeys and our pleasure jauntings, to our weddings and to our burials—the horse. We have markets for leather, and hay, and corn, and tallow, and spices, and coals, and fish—places where the very best and the very worst of the crop of each kind may be bartered for. Pigs are sold openly, and bought without fear or suspicion; there is but one bullock and sheep market, for Mr. Giblet of Bond-street and Mr. Blolam of Whitecross-street; but, if you would purchase a horse, the last place to be visited is that provided by the Corporation for its public sale. Not that the Corporation is at fault. A stigma attaches to the unwarranted and promiscuous sale of horses that a Lord Mayor even of Sir Peter Laurie power could not "put down." Why is this? Is our



LONDON SKETCHES, NO. 12—THE HORSE MARKET AT COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.

morality so lax that it would assuredly break through under the overwhelming weight of temptation involved in horse-dealing? Is it impossible to deal with the genus equus with as simple and single a purpose as with oxen, or is there enveloped in a horsehide some subtle essence that, brought into contact with money and an irreligious mind, breeds disease and roguery as naturally as the blending of certain gases creates flame? A man possessed of just enough intelligence to dress a calf or judge of the weight of an ox by the breadth of its loins may jog the market with a hundred pounds in his pocket and be sure of returning with his money's worth, and a profit to boot; but what would become of the same individual if, with the same amount, he ventured to Smithfield on a horse-buying expedition? He would be mobbed. The eyes of every "horsey" man in the market would be either staring with speechless amazement or winking to each other a mute agreement to "share him amongst 'em." Just imagine the precious string of spavined, weak-kneed, wall-eyed monstrosities the man with the hundred pounds would bring home. The fact is incontrovertible. Unless a man be awfully knowing—unless his vision be so acute that the machinations of the "chaunters" and the subtle tricks of the "copers" be to him as transparent as glass—the Friday afternoon gathering at the New Smithfield is no place for him to negotiate the purchase of a horse. Hence the establishment of such places as Aldridge's, where, if the auctioneer says of a horse "warranted sound," you may take his word.

Let us, however, take a walk to the so-called horse-market this Friday afternoon, and see what sort of business is going on. First of all, however, we must find it; for, thank Goodness! things are not now as in days of yore, when the way to Smithfield could be discovered from any part of London—ay, even by a blind man—as easily, though not so pleasantly, as he could discover a bed of roses in a great garden. The obscure position of the new market, however, is no very formidable obstruction to its being found. From whatever part of the metropolis you may start you have only to scan the road carefully, and if you should see, steering northward, a horse with its tail plaited with straw and its hoofs polished to preternatural splendour, or a costermonger's barrow laden with old wheels and axletrees, or a lean goat harnessed to a fat chaise, or a man with curryscombs, and whips, and whipcord, or one laden with fag-ends and tags of harness, you have only to follow, and you will finally arrive at the place of sale.

Business—that is, rattling, roaring business—has not yet commenced, nor will it till the chiming of the market clock gives assent. This circumstance is, however, not to be regretted, as it affords an opportunity of inspecting the goods and their owners before the press begins. First, as to the goods. A single glance round is at once convincing that the proper name for the place is not a horse, but an ass, market. Here, and here only, throughout London and for five miles round it, is it that the humble donkey is bought and sold. There are more donkeys than any other animals present; but this I may state—on the authority of a middle-aged person with a bison-skin cap and a capacious shawl wisped round his throat, and who evidently knew what he was talking about—is not the case all the year round. "It's like everything else," observed he, "it fluctuates. I'll lay you a penny that if such a lot of donkeys was to show about May they'd be caught up like mackerel, six a shilling. What's the reason on it? Why the fruit season's the reason on it. When you aint got nothing to sell, you don't want nothing to draw it about." The same authority further informed me that the difference in the value of a donkey in the spring and in the autumn was about twelve shillings—an inconsiderable sum as it at first seemed to me; but when he explained that, at the best of times, it must be "a right sort of donkey" that fetched five-and-thirty shillings, the sacrifice on the part of the vendor in the autumn was manifest.

There were other tokens beside the numerous donkeys that the costermongers' "season" had come to an end. Not many barrows, as a rule—these are merely hired; but plenty of scales, and measures, and pots (the latter with false bottoms and other cheating contrivances), and several big drums, instruments of late years adopted by the "cutting" cherry and apple "costers" as a means of gathering children and calling people to their windows to inspect their tempting wares.

There were present in the market other specimens of the donkey tribe beside the genus *coster*. There was the donkey used to panniers and respectable Brompton and Clapham society; there was the donkey late the property of the small laundress whose husband beat carpets; and the donkey—two, in fact—the east-off of some suburban assinine dairy. Curiously illustrative of that excellent maxim, "evil communication corrupts good manners," was the contrast the various animals presented. The donkey that had passed its life in the society of men of whom my bison-capped friend was the type, carried its ears assant, leant negligently on three legs, and was a blackguard donkey from its impudent tail to the tip of its rufianly nose; when the butt-end of the whipstock was brought down on its back with a noise like the banging of a barrel, it merely winked its eyes contemptuously and backed deliberately against the whilk man's stall, its close proximity to which had been the original cause of the chastisement. How different was the behaviour of the sleek Clapham ass, with its dainty white saddle-cloth and decently blacked hoofs; so of the neat laundry donkey, meeker even than its neighbour the chaise-goat, and only less bashful and seemingly washed out than the two unfortunates from the milk purveyors. What became of these two poor old used-up she-asses, I should like to know. That they were not sold—at least, that Friday—I am sure. Nobody seemed inclined to bid for them, or to think them worth bidding for. Once a big man, in a smock frock, sauntered up and punched the weakest one in the ribs, which act its owner construed to indicate a desire to purchase. "Wot for?" replied the big man; "I want a hanimal to work, I does. I ain't in the weal line myself."

Not only the animals themselves, but everything pertaining to their housing and harnessing could be bought in the market, and this as regards horses and goats as well as donkeys. Did you want an odd wheel, or a spring, or even a single plate of a spring, you could be served in a twinkling. Did you want simply a screw, or a screw-wrench, or a couple of linchpins, in a dozen different parts of the market there were tons of such things laid out on the stones for sale. This man had brought out to sell, not only his best and cart, but, piled in the latter, the whole of the building materials of his stable, together with its fittings, down to the pail and the pitchfork. Here was a speculative little wheelwright, who had essayed the building of a van, but, having progressed as far as the body and the tierless wheels, had been brought altogether to a standstill for iron-work, and was now evidently and ruinously anxious to get the abortion off his hands. Here was failure in the cat's-meat line—barrow (yellow, with blue cat's heads on the panels), knife and steel, and weights and scales, going for a mere song. There were perambulators by the score, goat-chaises by the dozen, and as for sight pony-carts and old-fashioned gigs (those ancient types of gentility), and light spring-trucks, you could scarcely move for them. The cattle all undressed, and the harness festooning the various rails and posts, and the empty vehicles standing thickly about, gave one an impression of all the blackguardism of the City out for an excursion, and halting to rest, rather than of a public place.

The master of horses, my middle-aged friend informed me, was about the average. As far as I could judge, there were about 200 of them, making such a pitiful collection as made one quite melancholy to contemplate. Certainly there were amongst the number several animals whose bodily condition was satisfactory, and which to the uninitiated were all that could be desired. But woe betide the innocent person who purchased one of them—at least, if there was any meaning in their nervously-twitching ears and nostrils, or in the fact that while a strong hand held their halters a clear space was always kept in the rear of their heels. There, however, were

the few. The many were the listless and drooping kneed sort, whose dull ears had ceased to take alarm or pleasure at any sound that greeted them, and who carried in their eyes a dawning, weary-to-death look that exposed the vamping and tinkering to which they had been subjected, if nothing else did. What a scandalous mockery it seemed to see them, old enough to be the great-grandfathers of horses, with their hoofs daintily blacked and shining—with their scant manes combed out and made the most of—with their poor old tails done up jauntily in a plait of clean straw—and their callous hides French-polished, as it were, and making by its gloss the stubborn row of ribs beneath the more apparent! It seemed worse to see the light horses served so than the big lumbering ones, who all their lives had never been hurried out of a walk, and who, being used to no better company than coalheavers and mudcarters, might reasonably be supposed to be dull brutes, incapable of comprehending a trouble too great to be buried in a nosebag; but the slim horses! what a wide field for speculation they afforded! Take that long-necked bay, blind as a bat, and with once sensitive nose now round and blunted against the grindstone of adversity, what does it think of as it stands on the market stones and hears the braying, and bellowing, and clatter, going on about him?—of the times when it was a joy to exert its nimble limbs that never tired—to bound, to leap, to gallop with the mere weight of a man on its strong back, to cleave the dull wind till its eyes tingled? of the time when its fetlocks came to grief through failing at that tremendous "five-bar" which doomed it to the shafts of its easy "carriage" life? of its dreary experience of omnibus life, during which it "went" at the knees, and at the eyes, and at several other points the bus driver knew not of, or he might have been more merciful? of its discharge from bus duty, and of its plunge into that deepest depth of equine misery, the shafts of a London night-cab? Now, however, there is an end even to that. As the night-cabman says, "his services don't kiver his nosebag; that he moves pretty well while he is 'ot; but let him stand on the ranks an 'our or so, and you can no more stir him than cold lead with a wooden spoon." What's to come next? The blind bay, aware of his galls and sprains and unceasing aches, may be picturing to himself, and with satisfaction, what a forlorn and wretched creature he must look, and how extremely unlikely it is that he will ever again be bought and set to work, the alternative being that the friendly horse butcher will presently take him in hand and then an end to the weary business. Deluded bay! So excellent is the texture of your well-bred hide, so subtle the skill of the ruffians into whose hands you have fallen, that neither sprain nor gall are visible, and to all appearance you are a lean, servicable old horse, and as such will presently be bought, kept till the veneer wears off and the cobblers' work revealed, again sold, tinkered, and botched, and bought again, till merciful sudden death puts you past repair.

Now the market clock chimes and the sale begins. What was just now simply a bustling, chattering mob is now a perfect babel. The horsey rogue with a patched quadruped to sell eagerly unties the halter from the rails and yells at the poor, tame beast, and twitches its mouth and otherwise drags and cuffs it about that any latent spark of pluck remaining to the outraged animal may be roused and exhibited, the horsey one meanwhile exclaiming "Who-o-o, blood! who-o-o, then! Gently, gently!" for the edification of some shy, half-resolved purchaser whom the horsey one has his eye on, and who is anxious to secure—as are all seekers of their "first horse"—an animal of spirit.

Hi! hi! clear the road, the animals are about to be run to show their mettle. This is one of the most singular parts of the entire business. An avenue is formed of about ten yards wide and a hundred long, flanked on either side by spectators. Within the avenue are the running horses and asses and the men who, clutching them by the halter, at once guide and haul them along. But these other men in the running lane—where they come from or who pays them I know not; but you may meet them week by week going to the market, and you find them at the market with no other goods than a long-thonged whip and a capacious mouth for yelling. Distributing themselves among the cattle being shown, their business seems to be to give tongue in most bedlamitish fashion, while they slash with their long whips and administer to every animal that passes them one cut or more as time permits. The lane being a hundred yards long, and the floggers certainly not more than ten yards apart, wooden indeed must the beast be that could not be urged into a trot. Under such usage my blind bay flung out behind and tossed his head in most gallant style; and even the two little dairy donkeys were so far frightened from their propriety as to allow themselves to be hauled and flogged along at the rate of at least five miles an hour.

J. G.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

"RUY BLAS" has made way on certain evenings during the week past for other operative works of approved merit. The production of "Robin Hood" at Covent Garden is a noteworthy event, attended as it is by all the signs of success. The debut of Mlle. Guerrabella, in the part of Maid Marian, was very auspicious; and, though her singing lacks the sweetness and brilliant ease of Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, she compensates the deficiency by a well-controlled power and by a massive and emphatic style, the effect of which is considerably enhanced by an expressive cast of features and a majestic presence. Mr. Henry Haigh boasts no such recommendations of person, but, depending on his voice alone, lends on no broken reed. He sings throughout with admirable skill and taste, causing no impression of deficiency even when he gives the ballad, "My own, my guiding star," so generally associated with the silvery tones of Mr. Sims Reeves. Miss Susan Pyne sustains the part of Maid Marian's attendant, Alice; Mr. Santley is the Sheriff of Nottingham, Mr. Honey the Sampson, and Messrs. Darsack and Patey are the most eloquent and musical of the outlaw band.

The production of Mr. Balfe's new opera, "The Paritan's Daughter," to which Mr. J. V. Bridgeman has written a libretto, will ensure speedily an attraction which would warrant the management in postponing all novelties for a while. They seem resolved, however, to keep the promise of their programme, and to bring out all the works on their list. Mr. Wallace's tuneful opera, "Lurline," has been revived with the original cast, so far as the chief characters are concerned.

Prince George Galitzin has commenced a series of promenade concerts at St. James's Hall. Light music, including the waltzes, polkas, quadrilles, and galops, of the illustrious Russian's own composition, occupies a full share of the programme, but the music of Haydn and of Mendelssohn has been well represented. The band, numbering seventy performers, is thoroughly efficient for the rendering of the highest class of music, and several distinguished soloists are amongst them, the most popular of whom, perhaps, is Mr. Levy, the cornet-player. Miss Augusta Thomson co-operates with this instrumental force, and nightly obtains the honour, such as it is, of encores, by her peculiarly sweet vocalization.

Societies "established for promoting and encouraging the practice of music among amateurs" deserve recognition when they really fulfil the object with which they start. We can say as much for the Amateur Musical Society which holds its meetings at the Angel-town Institution, Brixton. The orchestra, numbering upwards of forty performers, is conducted by Mr. C. Boose, who may be proud of such a band. This society has just commenced its fifth season, and though the concerts are strictly private, to person being admitted except by a subscriber's ticket, the artistic quality of the performance warrants a critical examination of its details. The programme on Wednesday evening included Mozart's symphony in D, Weber's overture "Preciosa," and the triumphal march from Beethoven's "Tarpeia." Lighter orchestral music, together with some agreeable

singing and solo-playing, diversified this entertainment. The second concert is announced for the 11th of December.

Mr. E. T. Smith has supplemented his dramatic attractions with opera and ballad performed by children of ages ranging between six and fourteen years. Donizetti's comic opera "Il Campanello" was chosen as the first of a series of twelve morning performances at the Drury-lane Theatre; and, in spite of weather the most deplorable, Wednesday the audience was a tolerably numerous one, showing a large proportion of juveniles. Little or no preparation has been made for the operatic sallies of the "Lilliputian company." The orchestra is certainly no stronger than that which is required for theatrical performances in the evening, and it manages to get on somehow with two horns instead of four. The children are quite at home in their parts. A chorus (of limited proportions) flung about its arms, and communed with itself in pairs, and conducted in exactly like any grown-up chorus of greater numerical strength. The chief personages acted as well as sang with wonderful proficiency. Their voices, while in a sure way to be ruined in a very little time, seem to fit the parts in a surprisingly natural manner. Signor Smeraldi is a young bullock of great talent, and he indicated the quality of bass music more effectively than some singers of mature voices, pitched in the proper key, would have done. As for the tenor, Signor Bottini, all who delight in surprises ought to go and hear him. The young ladies—Mlle. Rose Smeraldi and Mlle. Laurentani, each eleven years of age, though they look older—have as much self-possession as any prima donna who has been making up her mind for six or seven years past to retire from the stage. The conductor, a gentleman arrived at years of considerable discretion, is Signor Soldani. A grand ballet—of which we may find occasion to speak hereafter—followed the opera.

ANOTHER ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

THE Master of the Rolls last week gave judgment in a case the details of which, if well worked up, might have furnished ample material for one of those romances which the feuilletonistes of the French newspapers have well how to place before their readers. It appears that about the close of the year 1823 a young English lady of the name of Payne made, while on a visit to France, the acquaintance of M. Amédée Théodore de Pontes, then a subaltern in a regiment of the Line. An intimacy sprang up between the parties, and mutual vows of attachment were interchanged. The lady, however, soon came to a close, and the lovers parted, as it appears by the sequel, not to meet again until after the lapse of thirty long years. Shortly after her return to England Miss Payne was induced by her relatives to forget her young French admirer, and to bestow her hand upon Mr. Dolphin, a gentleman of considerable landed property in Gloucestershire. The union proved in every respect an unhappy one. The habits of the parties to it were eminently uncongenial. Their only child died in infancy. Finally, the husband embarked upon a reckless career of extravagance, and in the course of a dozen years would seem to have contrived to dissipate the property which we may assume to have been one of the principal considerations in the marriage. From 1839 to 1853 Mrs. Dolphin reported "to have led a very unhappy life." In the latter year a separation would seem to have taken place between husband and wife, and Mrs. Dolphin proceeded to revisit Paris. There she learnt that time had not lessened the ardour of her youthful passion, and that she had been in communications with her quondam admirer, and, in spite of the fact that her first advances were somewhat coldly received, she succeeded in bringing about a meeting. The interview resulted in something like a renewal of the former attachment upon both sides, and in an earnest desire upon the part of the lady to get rid of the obnoxious Mr. Dolphin. What remained of his fortune had been settled upon herself in life, and in the negotiations which ensued this constituted an advantage, which she did not fail to avail herself of. Of course a divorce was necessary preliminary to any further move upon her part. But at that time Sir Crosswell Crosswell's court was not open to any injured spouse, and the manoeuvres which were in contemplation would hardly have borne the light if it had been necessary to detail them at the bar of the House of Lords. It was therefore opportunely suggested that a Scotch domicile should be acquired by a forty days' residence north of the Tweed, and that Mr. Dolphin should by his own acts enable his wife to obtain a divorce from him in the Scotch courts. Any scruples upon his part would seem to have vanished upon the promise of a handsome annuity as the reward of his marital infidelity. Mr. Dolphin accordingly went to Scotland, the required proofs were soon forthcoming, and Mrs. Dolphin became, in her own opinion, and by a decree duly entered in Scotland, once more a free woman. Not so, however, thought the French lawyers, who advised her that they were unable to frame any valid contract of marriage, and that an unconditional gift of her property to the General was the only means by which she could carry out her intentions in his favour. These she had already embodied in a will which she had previously made, and proceeded to ratify by certain deeds of a testamentary nature, the validity of which ultimately formed the principal subject-matter in dispute before the Master of the Rolls. Her second marriage took place, and, as perhaps might have been anticipated, proved less unhappy than the first. A second separation was the result, a few months subsequently to which the lady herself died. The will and settlements were alike disputed by those who were interested in them, and the matter was suggested that the latter had as their basis a *bona fide* consideration, which English law would decline to recognise. In the effect of these documents, the will itself was unquestionably good. But that instrument M. de Pontes has become the possessor of the lady's property, and has thus reaped the fruits of a constancy which, notwithstanding its unfortunate ending, had kept him a bachelor until an advanced period of middle life. Taking all the facts of the case as they stand, we would not wonder if the pens of M. Scribe or M. Victor Hugo ever devised a plot more subtle in itself, or of which the dénouement was longer deferred.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—The death of General Sir Howard Douglas took place a few days ago at the advanced age of eighty-six. The deceased was the third son of the first Baronet, and entered the Army in 1791. He succeeded to the baronetcy, on the death of his brother, in 1809. Sir Howard Douglas served with his regiment in Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 1809, and was present at Corunna, for which he received the war medal and one clasp. He also took part in the Walcheren expedition, and was present at the siege and bombardment of Flushing. He returned to the Peninsula in 1811, he remained there till the end of 1812, and his services received the Cross of Charles III. of Spain. He became a General in the Army in 1831, since which time he has been Colonel of the 15th Regiment of the Foot, of which is by his death rendered vacant. Sir H. Douglas represented Liverpool in Parliament from 1842 to 1847, after which he was an unsuccessful candidate in 1852, and again in 1853. He was Governor of New Brunswick from 1825 to 1829, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 till 1840; was a Groom of the Bedchamber to the late Duke of Gloucester, and received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1829. In recognition of his military services the deceased General was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1835, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1841. He was succeeded by his son Robert Percy.

DEATH OF GILFROY ST. HILAIRE.—The Paris papers announce the death of the distinguished French naturalist, M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire. The eminent savant was but fifty-six years old. He was the son of the celebrated Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who died in 1841. A distinguished man just deceased was elected, when only twenty-one years of age, a member of the Academy, of which his father was then the president. He was subsequently appointed professor of zoology at the Muséum, and, in the menagerie, councillor and general inspector of public instruction, and honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine. At the period of his death he held the office of administrative professor to the Muséum of Natural History. To M. St. Hilaire was due the foundation of the Zoological Society of Acclimatization, of which the presidency was conferred on him in 1854—a post which he retained up to the time of his death. He late the name of Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire was perhaps most conspicuously talked of in this country in connection with his persevering and somewhat whimsical attempts to induce mankind to enlarge their stock of animal food by introducing horse-flesh as a new viand. M. St. Hilaire several times presided over public banquets got up for the purpose of proving and illustrating the savoury qualities of horse-flesh—that peculiar dainty form of the principal, if not indeed the only, meat offered to the guests.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.—A solemn mass was celebrated a few days since at Baretta by Canon d'Alquili, assisted by a priest named Catinio, who belongs to the Liberal party. After the mass the latter suggested the propriety of singing the "Gloria pro Rege nostro Vittorio," but the choir paid no attention to the hint. When they had retired to the vestry an argument ensued between them, and high words were soon followed by blows, for the canon seized a heavy candlestick and broke Catinio's head with it. Catinio fell and fainted away. The other canons present at the time remained indifferent spectators of this shameful scene. This incident will give some idea of the state of men's minds and manners in the midland districts.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the Parish of St Mary le Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, May 2, 1846.